

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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WOLL THREATENING EXPULSION OF RIGHT WING

Sacco, Vanzetti Jailed Seven Years Ago

CARLO TRESCA RETRACES ORIGIN OF CASE IN ARREST OF SALSEDO, ELIA

Reign of Terror by Department of Justice Was Responsible For World-Famous Frame-up

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press).

Why is the department of justice so desperately hostile to Sacco and Vanzetti?

Seven years after their arrest Attorney General Sargent shows his bitter attitude in an insulting letter to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, a friend of the defense.

Carlo Tresca knows the story, an ugly story of murder during the Palmer "Red Raids." On the seventh anniversary of the jailing of Sacco and Vanzetti he told the story of how the D. of J. hatched its plot against the two radicals. Sitting in the office of his paper, Il Martello, he went back to the ghastly winter and spring of 1920.

"Those were the days when Italian radicals were being arrested, beaten and murdered by Palmer's agents," he said. "They were after me then too, as they have been since."

Visited By Vanzetti. "Vanzetti came to see me a few days before his arrest. We were both working for the release of two of his friends who were being given the 'third degree' in the offices of the department at 21 Park Row.

"An Italian spy named Luigi Ravarino plotted the conspiracy. He had been assigned by the department of justice to work among his compatriots. First he visited Boston in the winter—long before the South Braintree murder—and got acquainted with Vanzetti and a circle of anarchists—that had formerly published a paper called Cronaca Sovversiva. Ravarino urged them to start the paper again, and promised money for it.

Palmer Looking For Victims. "Palmer's agent provocateur then came to New York. He was trying to implicate Italian radicals in front of the mysterious explosion in front of A. Mitchell Palmer's residence June 2, 1919. As you remember a man was supposed to have blown himself up in the explosion but no part of him was ever produced for identification except a pair of bloody shoes and a few other articles of clothing—and a few copies of a leaflet called 'Plain Words'.

"Vanzetti and his friends knew nothing of the affair so the stool-pigeon next ferreted about in Harlem where two anarchist boys were running a propaganda paper called Il Refrattario, at 311 East 106th St. "Announcing himself as a very violent person who committed hold-

NATIONALISTS ROUT PEKING TROOPS; SOVIET UNION DEMANDS FAIR TRIALS

British Bombard Chinese at Nanking, Kiangyin, When Hit by Stray Rifle Bullet

HANKOW, May 4.—The invading army of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, suffered a severe reverse at the hands of Hankow Nationalist troops under the command of General Tang Chen-tse in southern Honan.

The Nationalist troops captured eighteen of the thirty-six field guns belonging to the northern war lords as well as a quantity of military supplies.

The Hankow Nationalist troops have also defeated an army of Chiang Kai-shek's at Kiu-kiang.

U. S. S. R. Sends Protest. PEKING, May 4.—The Soviet Union has sent a note to the Peking government announcing that it will "take suitable steps" if prisoners, citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, taken in the embassy raids, are tried and condemned by the same courts which tried and condemned the Chinese Communists captured in these raids.

Fear For Prisoners. Fears are felt in some circles today for the safety of the fifteen of the embassy staff who were arrested during the raids on the Soviet Union embassy.

Packages of linen sent to the prisoners have been returned, leading to the belief that they may have been

British Bombard Chinese. SHANGHAI, May 4.—The British gunboat Cockchafer fired at Chinese troops stationed near Nanking today. The British destroyer Wanderer fired upon Chinese at Kiangyin. Both ships had been accidentally hit by stray rifle bullets. The number of Chinese killed by British fire is unknown.

Shielding the Higher-ups Through Dismissal of Oil Co. Indictments

Indictments against the Century Consolidated Oil Company, and numerous other defendants, charging a conspiracy to defraud investors through the sale of worthless stock were ordered dismissed yesterday by United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle.

According to the true bills scores of investors were defrauded of large sums of money through purchase of stock in the corporation, which was represented as a \$10,000,000 concern.

A sensational phase of the early investigation was the allegation that the defendants had represented to investors that the late Charles B. Manville, formerly head of the Johns-Manville Asbestos Company, was president of the Century Company, and that W. H. Sage of the Iowa State Insurance Company was its secretary.

Simpson reported that the death of Manville would retard investigation. The indictment was quashed, despite the efforts of victims to regain their losses said to run into thousands of dollars.

Expect Suckers to Bite on Big Loan For Polish Regime

While Wall Street is torn between two desires, the proposed \$80,000,000 loan to Poland looms nearer and nearer.

Recognizing Poland's perilous position, surrounded on all sides by states against which she has pursued shameless aggression, the bankers of the Bankers Trust Co. and Blair & Co., who are negotiating the loan, have run up against big obstacles. The public is expected to fight shy of any loan to such an unstable quantity as the Polish government, with its quarrels with the Soviet Union, Lithuania and Germany.

To counteract this lack of confidence, the American bankers are insisting on American representatives on the etonol board which is to decide to what uses the \$80,000,000 is to be put. These representatives would have practical veto power, to which the Polish fascists object bitterly. They are expected however to swallow their pride and take the eighty millions.

The American bankers will get a fat rake-off on such a speculative loan but will pass the risk on to the suckers out in the provinces who believe the Polish government will be able to pay interest and principal. As to whether the suckers will bite, or shy off as they did on the Italian loan recently, is yet to be seen.

Wall Street Toasts Fascist De Pinedo

Fascism touched glasses with Wall Street in the banquet tendered Francesco de Pinedo by the Italy-American Society at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday.

The toast was spoken by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. The fascist "air ambassador" whose flight throughout the Americas has been the subject of endless reams of Mussolini propaganda as well as demonstrations by Italians here who are fighting fascism, will be ready Monday to fly his new plane, the Santa Maria II.

Cops After Striking Jewish Bakers Here

The strike of the 300 bakers of the Peckter and Messings bakeries is continuing with picketing every day. Yesterday morning 10 pickets were arrested, one being first beaten by the police. They were released on bail, the trial being postponed until Friday morning. Hyman Bushel is attorney for the union.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

COMMUNISTS TO BACK CALLES IN FIGHT ON TORIES

Party Convention Calls For Arming Workers

(Cable to the Daily Worker).

MEXICO CITY, May 4.—Support for the Calles government against the forces of domestic reaction and Yankee imperialism was urged upon the workers and peasants today in a manifesto drawn up by the convention of the Communist Party of Mexico.

Characterizing the Calles regime as petty bourgeois, and vacillating between the native reactionary groups, foreign capital and the workers and peasants, the Communist Party nevertheless declared that the danger of a counter-revolutionary effort demanded support for the government.

The government is menaced by the military, reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements in Mexico, continues the manifesto, while certain American oil interests are trying to establish a reactionary dictatorship which will destroy the workers and peasants movement.

Morones Attacks Unions.

While the government pillates, the party points out, the Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM) under the leadership of Luis Morones, is permitted to carry on brutal attacks against the autonomous unions. This action on the part of the CROM may even force many elements to support the reaction in the attempt to overthrow Calles.

"The Communist Party of Mexico," the manifesto concludes, "calls upon the workers and peasants to form defense committee in factories, in the unions and in the towns, and calls upon the workers and peasants to arm to defend the government. It appeals for a postponement of the election until the reactionary forces have been defeated."

Eighteen delegates representing nine states compose the convention, which opened April 30 and may continue until May 10. Rafael Carrillo is secretary.

MacMURRAY IS REPUDIATED BY ADMINISTRATION

Drafted Threatening Note to China

(By A Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Coolidge, thru his alter ego, "The White House Spokesman," informed the press that he knew of no threatening note that the Great Powers had drafted in reply to the answer of the Cantonese to the original complaint of the powers. In a vague, uncertain manner, he added, that the representatives of these powers in Peking may have formulated such a communication, but that he knew nothing of it.

Exactly three hours later, from an unimpeachable source, it was ascertained that the state department had been in possession of the note for several weeks, and that it was President Coolidge's and Secretary Kellogg's timidity about joining in the drastic action it urged that had halted its presentation to the Cantonese. The informant, an internationally known member of Congress, declared that he had read the note and had been shocked by its harshness. He was shown the document by Secretary of State Kellogg, as well as a letter discussing the project, written by the American minister to China, MacMurray.

Minister Drafted Note.

From this source it was also learned that MacMurray and the British representative were responsible for the drafting of the threatening

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Police Swarm Around The Scab White Printing Company; Unionist Hurt

CHICAGO (FP)—The second week of the White Printing House lockout finds a union man in the hospital, the strikebreakers bunking inside the plant and the police swarming on the outside. Over 200 members of the Typographical No. 16, Pressmen 3 and 4, Bookbinders 8 and Bindery Workers 30 were locked out when the establishment, formerly the Regan Printing House, went non-union overnight. A federal injunction against picketing and other usual strike activities was extended when hearings to make it permanent were postponed.

The shop has lost a considerable part of its business due to switching of magazines to union houses.

Hands Off China Slogan For Huge Union Sq. Rally

The mass protest demonstration to be held Saturday at noon at Union Square, for Hands Off China and for the withdrawal of American battleships, marines and sailors from Chinese waters comes at a time when American warships and marines are massed in the Hudson river.

The danger of war is real. The army recruiting agencies are busy trying to enlist soldiers to fight on foreign soil for the right of American bankers to make superprofits out of the Chinese people. Leaflets have been issued by the Recruiting Stations stating the benefits to be derived by joining the army — beautiful trips, seeing the world, escaping cold climate, building up health.

The Hands Off China Committee, representing labor, liberal and anti-imperialist organizations, feels it is high time that the American people made their voices heard on this matter — that a stop be put to events that are leading to another World War. It has therefore called for the open air demonstration on Saturday so that there could be no doubt how the American people stand on this question.

All roads — for workers and progressive and those who are opposed to a World War — lead to Union Square on May 7 at 12 noon.

Hindoos Win Back Rights as Citizens After Stiff Fight

(By Federated Press).

A preliminary victory has been gained by the India Freedom Foundation in its fight for the restoration of citizenship rights to Hindoos residing in the United States. The department of justice has just notified its attorney that the Hindoos whose citizenship papers have been cancelled would be restored to full rights and proceedings against others would be dropped.

This ruling affects the 69 Hindoos who had citizenship papers prior to 1923 when Supreme Court Justice Sutherland ruled that the people of this race were not "whites" in the popular sense of the word and therefore were ineligible to citizenship. They formerly were admitted as members of the Aryan race.

The two or three thousand remaining Hindoos in this country are still ineligible to citizenship. The India Freedom Foundation is supporting Senator Copeland's bill annulling the Sutherland decision and opening citizenship doors to all Hindoos in this country—though not changing the immigration laws now barring newcomers.

Saliendra Ghose, secretary of the India Freedom Foundation, says his people have been intimidated and grafted upon by local authorities since the Sutherland ruling.

A. F. L. BOSS PANICKY AS PEACE TALK BY INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS GOES ON

Schachtman Revealed as Origin of Bribery Charges; Walsh Ties Up Right Witnesses

A threat of expulsion of the whole International Fur Workers' Union from the American Federation of Labor was made yesterday by Matthew Woll, head of the Special Reorganization Committee of the Furriers' Union when he heard that a committee of fifty workers had been elected to investigate the unofficial rumors of peace.

Judging by Woll's attitude, these rumors are more than mere gossip. He seems to contemplate the possibility of the right wing officials of the International making peace with the Joint Board leaders and giving up the attempt to smash the union. Woll's warning is, "If you do this, the whole bunch of you will be thrown out of the A. F. of L."

Just how authentic the rumors of peace may be was not determined by the committee of workers on Tuesday night because the sub-committee, whom they were to visit, postponed its meeting until Friday. No doubt Matthew Woll's temper was not only tried by this peace talk—in spite of all his efforts to dissolve, expel, smash, and exterminate the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union—but he was annoyed (to say the least) about the agreement signed by the trimming manufacturers with the Joint Board. In his attempt to minimize the tremendous importance of this break in the ranks of the manufacturers, Woll characterized the pact as a sign of weakness on the part of the Joint Board. No one knows better than he what a sign of strength it actually is.

Employers Notified. Formal notification of the new agreement was received yesterday by members of the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, and a membership meeting is to be called within a short time. The new agreement provides that any additional workers engaged in the trimming shops shall be workers affiliated with the Joint Board. There shall be no discrimination against right wing workers who are at present employed in the shops.

Matthew Woll was again a witness yesterday at the hearing on alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike. This was resumed before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building, and Woll, Edward F. McGrady, Hugh Frayne and Henrietta Holden, stenographer to Frayne, were brought back to testify in reply to the accusations of a frame-up which were made by the members of the Joint Board.

Woll declared that all these charges of frame-up were entirely untrue. (Continued on Page Five)

\$50,000,000 Profits Not Reported by Mutual Directors

Past Events of Insurance Expose.

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER commenced its exposé of the evils of the weekly payment life insurance business. The chief offenders are the "Big Four," i. e., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

On April 21st, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wired Governor Smith calling his attention to the charges made in the Harrison articles which charged fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, interlocking directorates and gross overcharging.

On April 27th Governor Smith replied, saying that he had instructed Supt. of Insurance Beha to make inquiries into The WORKER charges.

On April 29th Mr. Beha wrote to The DAILY WORKER asking for copies of the articles, although marked copies of the articles had been sent to him since the beginning of the series.

The matter now rests in the hands of Mr. Beha. The indications are that Mr. Beha will "pass the buck" to the Governor by recommending a legislative investigation.

BY CHARLES YALE HARRISON

Four" weekly payment life insurance companies. As we have said before on November 31, 1925, the "Big Four" had on deposit over \$70,000,000 in their various banks and trust companies. Such tremendous accumulation of ready cash makes it possible for these Napoleons of finance to exercise a control over American banking houses which they consolidate by the use of interlocking directorates. For example, the Chase National Bank is the most prominent depository for the funds of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1925 the

Cash Is Power. This happy condition does not exist with the funds held by the "Big

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RED FIGHTERS PAY HOMAGE TO C. E. RUTHENBERG

Ship Builders Guard Ashes of Leader

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BREMEN, Germany (By Mail).—

Three times it sounded:

"Rote Front!"

"Rote Front!"

"Rote Front!"

It was the parting salute of the Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Bremen, drawn up in martial array on the railroad station platform. Then the train started. We were on our way, carrying the ashes of Ruthenberg to Hamburg, our next stop.

It was early Sunday (Easter) morning, seven o'clock. As the order was given for the train to depart, the Red Front leader called the comrades to "Attention!" and gave the command for the parting salute. This consists of the leader saying, with considerable snap, "Rote!" (Red) in one syllable. The Red Front Fighters then reply in unison, "Front!" This is repeated twice. The German enunciation is deep and strong, so that when many partake in the salute, it has an

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Ogburn Resigns.

William F. Ogburn, noted professor of sociology at Barnard College of Columbia University, has resigned and will join the faculty of Chicago University.

BRITISH TORIES JAIL THOUSANDS FOR FREE SPEECH

Baldwin Finds No Civil Liberty in England

BERLIN, May 4.—"The Tory Government is increasing its repressions on all sections of the movement," says Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, describing civil liberties in England in a circular letter.

Baldwin was permitted to enter England for two weeks only after he had promised the Home Office to "abstain from all political activity."

"Free speech as it was so long practiced in England is gone,—though the Hyde Park forums still run Sundays without interference," he says. "But whenever any serious industrial or political situation rises the lid is clamped on agitation through prosecutions under 'emergency regulations' or old libel and peace laws.

Arrested For Meeting

During the coal strike from May to December, 1926, 7316 prosecutions were brought, chiefly for speeches, distributing literature and holding meetings. 910 workers were sent to prison. 22 men are still in prison,—ten of them for one to eight years. 250 strike cases are still pending in the courts.

The court contests and the relief of prisoners has been carried on almost wholly by the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which has the support of many local unions and the left wing of the Labor Party. The Labor Party itself has helped only the cases of a few prominent members. Quite the most active group in London is the insurgent left of the Party, many of them former Communists,—young, vigorous intellectuals and trade-unionists with an international outlook. Lansbury, the only old man among them, expresses their policies and makes the contact between the Communist wing and the progressive forces. One of them put the situation graphically by saying that in England now "There is plenty of petrol lying around, but no matches; while in France there are plenty of matches but no petrol." And a German friend here adds that in Germany there are neither.

Communists In Vanguard

The work in England for prisoners on the continent is also entirely due to the efforts of the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which organized the expeditions of parliamentary delegations in 1925 and to Poland a few months ago. The relief work for Bulgarian prisoners and families which followed was independently organized and produced the amazing total of over \$5000 in small gifts from workers who were themselves in distress. Much publicity has resulted and many meetings have been held in London for these victims of persecution on the continent, but with no such spirit and effect as the great demonstrations in Paris. The Labor Party makes a gesture of sympathy now and then,—but its foreign affairs department is so anti-Communist that it will not cooperate in any way with efforts in which Communists participate. It takes the lead of the Socialist International, which emphasizes the Russian political prisoners and attacks the Intl. Red Aid.

Refuse Military Service

In Holland, where I spent a week, there are two situations of interest to us,—one, the prisoners serving for refusal of military service, and the other, the agitation against repression of native movements for independence in the Dutch East Indies. The only political prisoners in Holland are the anti-militarists. Of all European countries Holland alone has a long history of struggle against compulsory military service.

Over 1200 youths have gone to prison in the last 25 years,—most of them from the small towns and country districts of the north and east where the old tradition of freedom among a sea-faring people is strong. Sectarianism and individualism mark Dutch life. Most of the present-day prisoners are anarchists,—not non-resistance pacifists by any means,—with a considerable number of religious pacifists. The morning I visited the prisoners at Scheveningen, where the 25 boys of 19 now serving time are kept together in one section, a Baptist was just leaving after his 10 months' of it. Ten months is the usual sentence by the courts-martial. The period of military service is six months.

Colonists Executed

The situation in the Dutch East Indies, where 50 million natives furnish the basis for the profits by which 7 million Hollanders maintain a rich industrial life, is too complicated to say more than a few words here. As a result of uprisings against oppression last year, 10 native leaders have been condemned to death, 500 exiled to barren New Guinea, and some 1500 are in prison, most of them without trial. The Indonesian students in Holland carry on an agitation in their behalf, and an amnesty committee of prominent liberals has been recently formed to intercede with the government. Most of the prisoners had nothing to do with the armed violence. Even the Colonial Secretary stated to me that hundreds were arrested in a time of excitement who were innocent of crime, but who had expressed nationalist sympathies.

WAITING ON NARROW LEDGE FOR RESCUE BOAT



Snapshot of refugees huddled on a high point of the Stop's Landing levee, Mississippi — through which the flooded Mississippi cut a great gap, flooding Greenville and a dozen other towns. These particular refugees, lined up on the narrow ledge with the waters roaring all around them and their homes lost to sight, are from Shaw, Miss., and are awaiting rescue steamers from Vicksburg, Miss., itself menaced by the flood.

Beckerman Speaks Hypocritically of Trade Union Unity

By H. H.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—A resolution, adopted by approximately 700 workers assembled in a May Day meeting under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America calls upon Governor Fuller to release Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ironically, the union smashing gangster Beckerman of New York City graced the rostrum as the principal speaker of the day.

Wolf in Sheepskins.

Using the vague promise of a forty hour week and an eloquent appeal in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti as a smoke screen behind which to conceal his treachery to the workers in the needle trades industry, this Judas appealed to the membership of the union for "unity." While at the very moment he spoke the leaders in the furriers' union were being railroaded to jail with the able assistance of "brother" Beckerman and his ilk.

Circus Methods Used.

Apparently sensing the hostile attitude of the audience towards the speaker, the local machine forces made ample preparations to meet the occasion.

Upon introducing Beckerman, the band struck the strains of the "International," whereupon the audience rose. This was apparently done to create the impression that the audience rose to honor Beckerman.

To prevent a possible anti-Beckerman demonstration the committee in charge forbade the distribution of literature of any description in the hall. In spite of this several hundred leaflets, condemning Beckerman, found their way to the audience.

That the clothing workers of this city do not approve of the brand of "unity" which Mr. Beckerman peddles was evidenced by the fact that out of a total membership of over 12,000 in this city scarcely 700 attended the May Day meeting.

The following is a copy of the anti-Beckerman literature above referred to:

DOWN WITH BECKERMAN.

May Day is the day that International Labor has consecrated to the cause of justice and righteousness, to the abolition of all forms of oppression.

Only those who believe and champion these ideals can express Labor's hopes.

How can A. Beckerman, the man who has joined the bandwagon of the most reactionary wing of the labor movement, the gang that at all times has denounced and expelled radicals of all shades, the crew that does not hesitate to smash our union—to hand it over to the bosses and to assist in the jailing of workers who dare to resist these betrayals, HOW CAN HE BE THE MAIN SPEAKER AT OUR MAY DAY CELEBRATION?

How can Beckerman, the sponsor of expulsion and intimidation against the active and militant workers of our union, Beckerman the despot and gangster, HOW CAN HE EXPRESS LABOR'S HOPES?

His presence at a May First Celebration is an insult to all class-conscious workers. To have him as a speaker is a distortion of the high ideals to which this day has been consecrated.

First of May is NOT the day of the Mussolinis, but the day of the hoping oppressed.

Down with Beckermanism. Long live May Day, International Labor Day!

Fight in Shopping District.

A duel in the heart of New York's shopping district yesterday between Charles Picopalli and Stefano Avanzalo, attracted hundreds of men and women, and resulted in the former being taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

Chaplin Would Stop Charges.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin, the comedian, prepared today to file in Superior Court a motion to strike out certain startling charges in Lita Grey's divorce complaint. Conference to bring about elimination of the objectionable accusations failed.

MacMurray Repudiated By Administration

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note. France, Japan and Italy had agreed, or rather their representatives had agreed to go in on the proposition, but it was understood that the work was that of MacMurray and the Englishman, and that France and Japan expressed the greatest reluctance about the deal. Italy is playing Great Britain's game.

For the time being Coolidge and Kellogg are fighting MacMurray and the British in their demand for taking a vigorous attitude toward the Chinese. How long they will persist in this view is uncertain. There is tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the administration that it back up the blood-and-intervention policy of the British. In China, the traders and gospellers are crying into the skies demanding armed intervention.

Policy Is Uncertain.

The fact that so far Kellogg and Coolidge have not made public the note is a matter for concern. It denotes that they are uncertain as to their policy. If they were fixed in their determination to keep out of China it would be extremely favorable to their cause to publish the document, point out its dangers, and in an accompanying statement announce their intention of maintaining friendly relations with the embattled Chinese. The fact that they have not done so, that Mr. Coolidge saw fit to give the press the impression that there was no note, is subject to but one interpretation—that for the time being they are temporizing and that they may change their position and want to be free to reverse themselves with the least possible trouble if for some reason or the other they decide to do so.

MacMurray Resignation Expected.

For several days there has been a rumor about the capital, which refuses to be downed, that MacMurray has resigned. The state department and the White House have denied it, but it persists and is likely to turn out to be true. So far this has been what has happened to international affairs here. The state department and White House deny and invariably it turns out to be exactly the opposite.

Minister Is "Career Man."

There is no doubt but that at present MacMurray is very much at loggerheads with the administration over the conduct of Chinese matters. MacMurray is one of the bureaucratic clique of so-called "career men" in the state department, an arch imperialist and snob. He is said to be a man of capacity and very much English in his manners and way of viewing things. He was ordered returned when the Cantonese began their drive northward last year, but things developed very rapidly and he was told to remain,—which was a tough break for the Chinese.

Ambassador MacVey, who has just returned from Japan to take care of personal business matters, has given the president and Kellogg some first-hand information on the Japanese position. It is understood that he has told the president and Kellogg that the wisest policy is one of caution and coolness and strongly urged against hasty decisions.

Note Is Impudent.

Whatever the cause and counsel, for the time being the administration is proceeding carefully and deliberately and by doing so has thrown askew the hot-headed mailed-fist schemes of the interventionists and militarists. There can be no doubt but that Washington's refusal to play in on the threatening note prevented its presentation. The note was declared to have informed Chen, the foreign minister of the Cantonese, that not only make a liar, but that the Cantonese were not to be trusted and fixed a time limit for the offering of "satisfaction." It was in sum and substance a threat and a challenge, in brutal, ferocious language.

The policy of the administration may change. The fact that it is attempting to keep the note a secret is evidence that there is some uncertainty as to what it proposes doing. In the meantime Washington is awaiting MacMurray's withdrawal. It is said that if he gets out that Admiral Bristol, who has represented the country in Constantinople for a number of years, will succeed him.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

DIE-HARD BALDWIN HISSED ON STRIKE BILL; CALLED LIAR

Suspend Laborite for Five Days

LONDON, May 4.—Hisses, groans and catcalls greeted Prime Minister Baldwin this afternoon when he arose to defend the labor-smashing anti-strike bill introduced by his die-hard cabinet.

"Liar," shouted John Beckett, Gateshead member, when the prime minister launched into a vicious denunciation of the trade unions. A roar followed from the die-hards on the government benches.

Polite Laborites Shocked.

When David Kirkwood, member from Clydeside, leaped up and challenged the speaker to suspend Beckett, Winston Churchill moved the suspension of Beckett for five days. The vote of 82 to 88 in favor of the motion indicated that Beckett's and Kirkwood's tactics had displeased some of the polite gentlemen sitting on the labor benches.

Vicious Attack On Labor.

The prime minister again launched into his denunciation of British labor affairs after Churchill's motion had been passed.

The government's bill would outlaw general and sympathetic strikes as well as boycotts and would place severe restrictions on picketing.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Formally Before Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

accompanied defense counsel to Dedham jail for a last conference yesterday afternoon before the actual signing of the petition. It was scheduled to be delivered to Governor Fuller today. He has indicated that he will name one or two special representatives, probably the chairman of the state parole board, to report to him on all aspects of the case, including the outrageous Bridgewater case.

President Lowell of Harvard University.

visited Fuller yesterday for an hour's conference. Although he would not comment on his visit, it was generally understood that he was closeted with the chief executive over the Sacco-Vanzetti case, probably backing up the arguments of his law department and of his relative, Bishop Lawrence of the Massachusetts Episcopal church in appeals for a complete review.

Outstanding among the appeals received yesterday for a commission was that from the San Francisco branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. It was signed exclusively by people whose names are in Who's Who, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, Gertner Atherton, the novelist, Judge Jackson, H. Ralston, the labor attorney and 47 other distinguished scientists, educators, lawyers, writers and artists.

326 students of Bryn Mawr College and 25 students at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., added their protests to the impending legal murder of the two workers. The Clark students declared, in part:

Strong Statement

"The literary secession of Boston from Massachusetts seems eminently probable of emulation in the judicial secession of Massachusetts from the Union should you fail to intervene in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is up to you whether you will see justice done or whether you will allow a fish pedler and shoemaker to hang and so hang your judiciary in the eyes of all intelligent people. It is possible that you have learned of what the foreman of the jury replied to a friend who had said he did not believe the men were guilty of the crime charged: 'Damn them. They ought to hang anyway!'"

"That makes the issue plain enough for you to take immediate action. That makes it plain that the men were tried not for murder, but for not loving the United States, for draft dodging, for circulating radical literature and for speaking disrespectfully of Harvard College. That makes it plain that the men were convicted for being intelligent."

RIVER CURRENTS SWEEP ON INTO NORTH LOUISIANA

Ruin Big Cotton Fields; Thousands Homeless

TALULLAH, La., May 4.—The Mississippi today won northeastern Louisiana from its defenders. Defeated in a two-weeks' struggle with the raging flood, residents of the northeast quarter of the state gave up their fight with the devouring river today to flee for their lives.

From a point 30 miles north of the Arkansas border, the river has become an inland sea, at many points fifty miles wide. Water pours in on nine parishes from three directions. Rail traffic is prostrated and communications are failing rapidly. Thousands of exiles are scattering over the fertile countryside in a wild dash for high ground. Approximately five thousand square miles of the richest agricultural land in the state is laid waste.

Everything Swept Away.

Houses are being swept away, livestock and crops devoured, and hundreds of towns and villages are being evacuated with new herds taking to the roads southeast and west as the waters rise hourly.

High Water.

Waters from the Milliken bend overflow reached the edge of Talullah, the parish seat of Madison parish before daybreak. Six to twenty feet of water was anticipated over vast areas of Madison's 650 square miles before noon. To the north, back waters from Arkansas swept down through Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll and Richland parishes to join with the Milliken Bend flood in a sweep south through Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia. At Concordia parish the third inflow from the Glasscock break which has been widening hourly since Saturday augments the back levee river in its sweep south along the red crumbling levees threaten to extend the sea into Avoyesles Rapides and St. Landry parishes.

Negroes Victimized.

Vicksburg had more than 7,000 refugees in camp at daybreak with new throngs arriving hourly. Some pulled across the black and treacherous river throughout the night in rowboats, others trekked over the bridge from the Louisiana side. Hundreds came in the fleet of rescue boats which was turned into the territory immediately after the Milliken Bend break yesterday afternoon.

Madison parish, in which the latest break occurred is one of the richest in the state. Cotton is the principal product of Madison's 400,000 acres of normally productive land. There are 18 cotton gins in the parish, which has a population of approximately 12,000. Talullah has a population of 1,500. In Tensas parish, which has a population of approximately 13,500, Negroes outnumber whites by three or four to one. The refugee camps are for the whites, the Negro flood victims shift for themselves.

Open New Channel.

Five days dynamiting at Poydras crevasse has opened a spillway 1,600 feet wide into St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes affording a third channel to the gulf, over the homes of the former residents of these parishes.

Argentine Menaces Yankee Exploiters With Tariff Battle

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A thorny threat was projected today among the verbal roses that have marked the speeches at the third Pan-American Commercial Congress here.

On the heels of President Coolidge's renewed expression of political and commercial co-operation with the countries of Pan-America, Luis Duhan, president of the Argentine Rural Society, definitely hinted today at a boycott of American manufacturers to batter down the American tariff wall against Argentine agricultural products.

U. S. Discriminates.

In a speech to the congress today, Duhan declared that Argentine farmers intended to proceed on the principle, "buy from those who buy from us."

Argentine's own tariff, he pointed out, is directed principally at manufactured goods, and "is fiscal rather than protectionist, but almost all the U. S. duties falling on Argentine products are wholly protective."

He pointed out that in beef alone, Argentine's production is glutting the British market, while the American market is closed because of the tariff wall.

Duhan's declaration of war on the American tariff was the high spot of today's session.

Confiscate Distillery

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 4.—Confiscated by one unarmed state trooper working single-handed, the contents of what police declared to be the largest distillery ever seized on Long Island, were being held for the federal authorities today.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

E. K. HALL, Vice President Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City, 195 Broadway.

- The Director Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
- Director Bell Telephone Securities Co.
- Director Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
- Director Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Electric Bond and Share Co.
- Director Electric Utilities Corporation.
- Director Lehigh Power Securities Corporation.
- Director Michigan State Telephone Co.
- Director Montclair Essex Trust Co.
- Director New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
- Director Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.
- Director Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Southern New England Telephone Co.
- Director Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
- Director Utah Power Securities Corporation.

FIFTY MILLION PROFIT NOT REPORTED BY MUTUAL LIFE DIRECTORS' RING

(Continued from Page One)

Metropolitan balance averaged \$20,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, Henry Ollesheimer, Albert M. Wiggins and Frederick H. Ecker all directors or officials of the Metropolitan are also directors of the Chase National.

The Prudential Life, another member of the "Big Four," employs the same system of interlocking directors. Among its important depositories are the Seaboard National Bank, First National Bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. On the directorates of these banks we find Howard Bayne, Chellis A. Austin, George M. Lamonte and David F. Houston.

The assets of the "Big Four" are absolutely in the hands of the officials of these companies.

The "Big Four" are supposedly mutual companies, that is to say, they are operated, presumably, in the interests of the 40,000,000 worker-insurers who compose its membership. In theory its machinations are "co-operative."

Actually we find that Haley Fiske, \$150,000 a year president is interested in the following multi-million corporations:

- Chatham & Phenix National Bank
- National Surety Co.
- Metropolitan Trust Co.
- Pittsburg & W. Va. RR
- West Side Belt RR

We find that Frederick H. Ecker, \$125,000 a year vice president of the Metropolitan Life, is interested as director of the following chain of gigantic corporations:

- Chase National Bank
- Chicago, Eastern RR
- Denver & Rio Grande
- Interboro Rapid Transit
- Wheeling and Lake Erie RR
- Cinn. & Western RR.

One could go on like this indefinitely showing that the officials of these enormous "mutual" life insurance companies have holdings in the very corporations in which the so-called mutual funds are invested.

Very Exclusive Group

At this stage of their elephantine development the "Big Four" have combined assets of about four billion dollars, over which a small, but select group of financiers exercise dictatorial power.

In defense of retaining these colossal assets, which are called the "reserve" rates are arranged in such a manner that these assets continually keep pyramiding. It is claimed that these tremendous trust funds are necessary for the payment of future claims.

The industrial life insurance business is based upon the following theory. While the duration of life of any individual is uncertain and varies, the average duration of the lives of a great number is certain.

You cannot tell how long any one man will live, but you can say with absolute certainty that the average age of any 1,000 men, age 35, will attain is 66.8 years, and, that on an average they will live 4 years longer than another 1,000 men who are 40 years old.

In technical language this is termed "expectancy of life." These figures used by the "Big Four," while grossly inaccurate will serve to show that the use of Mortality Tables enables the prediction of death losses to a mathematical certainty.

Make More

If each of these 1,000 men wanted \$1,000 of insurance payable at death, the premium for each (overlooking management expense for the moment) is that amount, which invested and compounded at the rate which it is assumed the investment will pay will aggregate \$1,000. At the present time, these corporations assume that their investment yield will be 3 or 3½%, whereas in their public reports it is much nearer 6%.

Among these 1,000 persons the number of deaths increase each year. But under the level premium system practiced by these companies, the premium charge is always the same. That is, in the earlier years the insured pays not only a premium large enough to cover his risk, but something over to take care of the future increased risk.

Young Pay Twice

For instance, a man 25 years of age pays twice as much as that which represents the risk of his dying in that year.

Now, weekly payment life insurance policies are forfeited unless full premiums are paid for three years. No cash may be realized on them until they have been in force for ten full years.

Forfeited policies are termed "lapsed" policies. The lapse of a policy means a total loss of his deposits to the insured.

The experience of the "Big Four" shows that the rate at which policies die is greater than the rate at which the insured dies.

The life of a straight life insurance policy is great not because life is short but because the terms are harsh, the rates high and the general policy conditions are such that if the policyholder was aware of them at the time of insuring his life, he would not have signed his application.

People who take out fire insurance generally continue it, because fire insurance may be dropped without the insured losing anything.

But in life insurance where large premiums are paid in early years on account of a greater risk in later years, the policyholder who drops his policy not only loses the actual cost of the risk, but money paid for the risk which was never assumed by the company.

During 1925 of all policy terminations only 9% were paid as death claims, 1% as matured endowments and 75% were total loss lapses.

What is the explanation for this terrific lapse rate? It can only be this: Men are induced to take out insurance by misrepresentation or by promises which statistics show can never be realized.

Extravagant management expenses renders the cost of insurance so high that the defrauded policyholders cannot afford to carry it for any length of time. It is assumed that the average duration of weekly payment life insurance is less than three years.

In this respect it is estimated that last year the "Big Four" made over \$50,000,000 in profits—profits which the present insurance laws do not compel these corporations to declare to their "mutual" policyholders.

Needle Trade Defense

The Progressive Bakers Club has decided to work for the Bazaar and to help the defense in every way possible. As an immediate measure it was decided that the club should donate all the bread needed in the Restaurant.

Many of the members bought dollar certificates, 50 Bazaar tickets were taken and 25 defense coupon books were taken to be sold by the members.

Letter From Workers.

Dear Friends: The Joint Executive Board of our organization acted upon your letter of April 19th and voted to donate neckwear for your Bazaar on May 12th to 15th, and to have a booth at which neckwear will be sold.

Please reserve a booth for us and give us further details if necessary.

Fraternally yours,

—Associated Silk Workers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

RED FRONT FIGHTERS OF GERMANY PAY HOMAGE TO RUTHENBERG'S ASHES; SHIP BUILDERS GUARD

(Continued from Page One) impressive effect, long to be remembered by those coming from foreign lands where no Red Army in the making has as yet manifested itself.

Power of C. P. of Germany. The "Free City of Bremen," thru its workers, did itself proud in greeting the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg. Bremen was one of the cities that belonged to the Hanseatic League in the centuries gone when commerce and trade were in battle with the feudal barons. Today it has a population of about 300,000, is one of the principal seaports of Germany, as well as one of the centers of its metal industry and shipbuilding.

Nine Communists sit in its municipal council. They were elected with the ballots of 27,000 workers. It compares in size with such American cities as Columbus, Ohio; Jersey City, New Jersey; Los Angeles, Calif.; Providence, R. I.; St. Paul, Minn.; or Toledo, Ohio, cities in which our American Communist movement is as yet weak. A comparison with Bremen gives an idea of the power of the German Communist Party. Bremen is the home of one of the 34 Communist dailies in Germany, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, that serves northwest Germany.

Paper Self-Sustaining. The Bremen Arbeiter-Zeitung is self-sustaining. In fact, practically all the Communist dailies in Germany are self-sustaining.

It was into Bremen that we came from Bremerhaven, after ten o'clock on the night of Saturday (the Eve of Easter Sunday), April 16th.

Wilhelm Kaspar and Herman Osterloh, representing the German Communist Party, Otto Lindau, one of the editors of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and I had made the trip together. We had brought along the huge wreaths of laurel and evergreen, with their wide and long crimson ribbons, all carrying some defiant slogan of the revolution. One of these was, "Ich war, Ich Bin, Ich Werde Sein-Revolution," meaning, "I Was, I am, I Will Be-Revolution." The wreath of the Communist Party in Northwest Germany carried the wording, "Last Greeting to the Revolutionists—Ruthenberg."

Red Front Guard. The Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Hamburg was wait-

ing and ready as the train came to a standstill in Bremen. It immediately took the Ashes' Urn in charge, the wreaths were assigned to Red Front comrades who followed the urn, then we who had brought the Ashes, and the remainder of the Red Guard fell in behind. Down the station platform and up thru the station and out upon the open plaza we marched. There an impressive multitude of the revolutionary workers of Bremen, men and women, were drawn up, in two long lines. We marched between them. We were greeted by Paul Taube, political secretary of the Party in Bremen, speaking on behalf of the Communists of Bremen. Wilhelm Kaspar also spoke.

At Bremerhaven, I had had a translator, a young German comrade who had spent three years in the United States, who had translated my remarks. In Bremen I had no translator. I met the situation by making my first address in German, utilizing what German I knew. I said in part:

Engdahl Speaks.

"You say that you, the workers of Bremen and of all Germany are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, that the German Republic is a Dawes Republic. Yet we, the workers in the United States, we also know that we are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, since the Dawes Plan is only a part of the capitalist system, a part of the Dollar Imperialism.

"Ruthenberg was our best fighter against the American capitalists, against the Daweses, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Fords and the Gays. He was an agitator, an organizer and educator of the working class, building the struggle for the abolition of capitalists. He was our leader in the struggle for a Soviet America. Ruthenberg is dead. But his spirit lives on. It lives in the growing revolutionary movement of America and of the world."

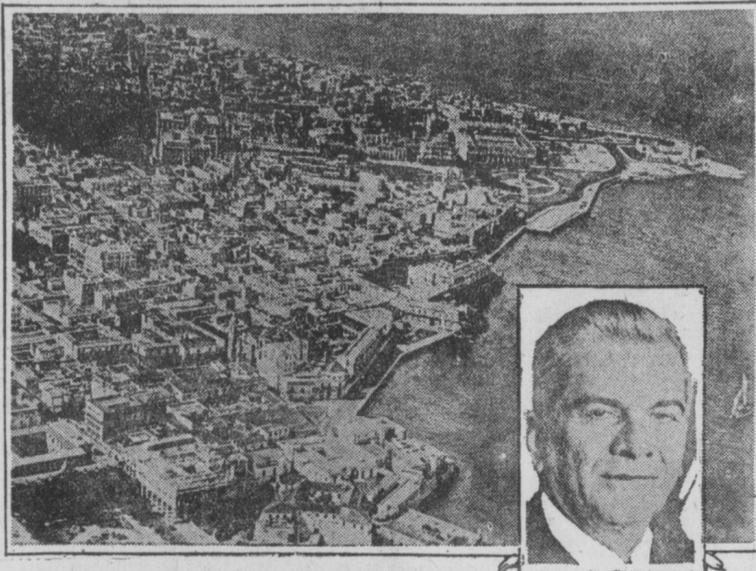
Then the procession started for the Partei-Haus (The Party Home). The Party has a band of 70 pieces in Bremen. But there is a police regulation that no music is permitted on the streets after ten o'clock at night, except the beating of drums by the police themselves as the occasion demands. So our march was silent, broken only by the regular rhythm of many proletarian footsteps on

hard cobblestones. Even at this hour there were many workers who stood on the curb and doffed their caps as we passed.

The Assembly Hall at the Party Home had already been prepared awaiting our arrival. One end of it was entirely set off with red bunting. A beautiful bronze bust of Lenin stood upon a high pedestal, behind it was a flag with the crossed sickle and hammer upon its crimson field. At the foot of the pedestal containing Lenin's bust was a raised dais on which the Ashes' Urn was placed.

Many wreaths filled the space about the dais. There was one from the shipyard workers, who are building the Bremen and the Deutschland, two of the largest passenger ships in the world. They built the Vaterland, the Hamburg and the Columbus. Usually 20,000 workers are employed at this shipyard. Due to unemployment the number is now only 8,000. Contributions for the purchase of the huge wreath had come from social-democratic workers as well as Communists. The wreath contained the wording: "A Last Greeting to an In-

President Machado, Sugar Trust Henchman, and Havana



ternational Communist." The wreath of the Bremen Red Front Fighters said: "The Spirit of Lenin Spans Both Land and Sea."

Workers Fill Hall.

With the Guard of Honor in place, the hall filled with workers and many waiting outside, there was another short program of speaking. Hubert Serve spoke for the party in the Bremen district. He is also the labor editor of the party organ in Bremen. Serve spoke of the meaning of this occasion and reviewed the life and death of Ruthenberg. Kaspar spoke declaring that it is most significant that, "The banner can stand when its bearer falls. Our banner stands. Millions follow it. Ours will be the victory in spite of everything."

In responding, and again speaking in German, I said in part:

"It is my greatest wish that all the members of our American Communist Party could be present with you here tonight, to witness the great honor that you bestow upon the memory of our dead leader. But even so the knowledge of this occasion will reach even to America and give new spirit

and new courage to our American Communist movement, to help us build stronger the Red Fighting Front of our American Communist Party against the enemies of the working class." Then the Red Guard of Honor watched thru the night. Early in the morning we went on to Hamburg.

Army-Navy Scrap On Colorado Grounding

The army and the navy were engaged in a free-for-all yesterday over the grounding of the hell-belcher Colorado on Diamond Reef in the harbor recently. The navy gold-braids say army engineers failed to show the rock and its depth correctly while the army retorts that the navy needs a few capable navigators for its \$27,000,000 ships. A court martial against Captain Karns and the pilot may result.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Hands Off China Meeting at Union Square Saturday Array of Prominent Speakers

On Saturday, May 7, at 12 noon, Union Square, there will be a mass protest demonstration for Hands Off China. This meeting, called by the "Hands Off China" Committee, will demand a stop to the war on China and to the mobilization of imperialist troops in the Pacific for another war.

Many Labor Speakers. Leaders of the labor and liberal movements will address the meeting. Approximately forty have already accepted invitations to address the meeting, among them being Scott Nearing, H. M. Wicks, Robert W. Dunn, Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, William Pickens, Albert Weisbord, Pat Devine, Richard Moore, James Walsh, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, P. Pascal Cosgrove, Carlo Tresca and Louis Budenz. Response to Cable.

This meeting has been called in response to the special cable from Hankow, the capitol and center of the Chinese Nationalist Government, to the "Hands Off China" Committee, which follows: "The actions of the American diplomatic and armed forces in China, is making the American people jointly responsible for one of the great crimes in the history of the armed struggle of imperialism against the Chinese revolution."

"The American people must protest emphatically against this shameful assault and must demand the removal of all armed forces from Chinese territory and waters. The war against China threatens not only the Chinese revolution but also the peace of the entire world."

The presence of 48 American battleships in Chinese waters, 10,000 marines and sailors, 12 airplanes and a flotilla of submarines demonstrate that the American Government is not only threatening war but actually waging war against the Chinese people. The only way to call a halt to such procedure on the part of the American Government is for the American people to raise such a protest that the American Government will be compelled to obey.

All workers, therefore, forward to the Union Square "Hands Off China" Demonstration, Saturday, May 7, 12 noon.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

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Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

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WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Chinese Labor Not So Docile Anymore

By RONALD ROSS HANKOW, April 15. (By Mail)—Where christianity and curiosity have brought a hundred foreigners into China, the cheapness of labor has brought thousands.

The men who came because labor was cheap have brought a new era into China, the industrial era. China has changed in many ways since the first foreigner, seeking cheap labor, arrived in the country, but through all the changes wages have remained low. A man could be hired to do for ten cents a day in China what a man would not do for a dollar a day in the West. And it was easy labor to handle, ignorant, docile, subservient. Now Want Something.

Today, decades later, wages are still low, but labor is not so docile as it has been. There is a tendency to ask for a very few of the amenities of existence, a holiday a week, security of job, wages and hours that make possible life a little nearer the human, a little less the dog.

We hear a great deal these days from employers of labor, both foreigners and Chinese, of the unreasonableness of labor demands. Glaring examples are cited. Wage increases which amount to a hundred per cent. Reduction in hours that, it is claimed, would materially handicap business. A voice in the control of industry, a check on dismissal, holidays, bonuses, sick leave, union leave, and others. Employers have been appalled.

Managers Feel Loss. Two views can be taken of the labor situation that is developing in China. The first is to look at it from the standpoint of the manager, the man who sees labor as one factor on a ledger which must show a substantial balance on the credit side at the end of the year.

This manager shows how the new demands of labor affect his industry, how they cripple him, how they make it impossible for him to declare the enormous dividends which apparently are necessary to keep his stockholders satisfied, how, unless these labor demands are moderated, he must close his plant. What, he asks, would happen to labor then?

To Make Ends Meet. This is one way of looking at the situation. The other is the way of the laborer. The laborer is not looking at a ledger that shows profits at the end of the year. He is looking at a ledger, which never shows a copper on the credit side, which, at best, can be made to balance, and whose items are, on the side, the harsh realities of enough rice to keep alive, enough cotton to cover his back, enough silver pieces to pay a landlord so he can keep the roof of a hovel over his head. On the other side of his sheet, he puts his wages—ten cents, twenty cents, thirty, forty, fifty cents a day. Scarcely ever it is as much as a dollar.

He is in the position of a man who is trapped, who has been caught in the rollers of a machine and who is asked to bear the pain because if the

tension on the machine is relaxed, the machine will stop, and if the machine stops, he will starve. The man in such a position, aware only of enormous suffering, cannot look calmly at the consequences of the stopping of the machine. He cries out against his pain, fights madly to be free. Master or Servant.

In these two ways, the situation of the laboring man in China can be viewed. We can look at it from the point of view of the man in the ricksha, neatly dressed, comfortable, well-fed, just up from a good night's sleep in a good bed and just having finished a satisfying breakfast, or we can look at it from the point of view of the shabby, dirty wretch in the shafts, half-fed, shivering in his rags in the winter time, with no warm shelter at night, and panting in the summer under the hot blasts of the sun, always miserable, always just half-alive.

In viewing this situation from either angle in the past, there has been a tendency to speak in general terms, on the one hand of per cent, profits, dividends, wage scales and cost of labor, and on the other of union rights, union rules, strong organization.

Causes of Unrest. There may, however, be given pictures instead of terms. The lives of the workmen of China will be explained. Those lives are the best explanation of the so-called "labor unrest." It is true, industries must not be strangled, but it is true also that without strangulation most of the industries of China could be reorganized in such a way that children of seven and eight would not work for twelve hours a day in daily factories for a few paltry cents, and that tired, worn women would not sit all day over steaming tables in silk factories, while their babies cry from discomfort and hunger, or mercifully sleep, in baskets of rags, under the machines.

If to ask for a reorganization which would eliminate these evils is to be dangerous, subversive to the interests of investors in China, then the Nationalist movement as a whole, is a dangerous agent.

But by the foreigners, if not by the Chinese employers of labor, such a condemnation cannot be made without some sense of guilt, for every foreigner in China knows that such conditions as exist in the mills of China are unthinkable in his homeland. He knows that, at home, the existence of similar conditions, a little over a century ago, is a blot upon the memories of his grandfathers. His homeland may still be far from a heaven for the workmen, but it is no longer quite such a hell, as he and his Chinese imitators, have made of China.

This afternoon, in four hours, the writer was guided rapidly through four mills. My impression at the end of it is that the industry of China is built up of the energy of pale-faced women and wistful-faced children.

Twelve hours a day is a long way. It means rising at dawn, and laboring till twilight. There is no sun. Or else it means entering an electric-lighted factory at twilight and working till dawn.

In other countries, labor has fought for years against the twelve hour day, and in most of the world it is now legally conceded that twelve hours a day is a crime.

Women and Children Toil. It is children and women, as well as men, who labor in China. Laws that have long since been considered necessary for humanity's sake in the West have not yet been passed in China. In other countries, labor has fought for special laws for women, and it is now legally conceded in and it is now legally conceded in men twelve hours a day is even more of a crime than to work the men.

Other countries have fought against child labor, and it is now legally conceded that to make tiny children labor at machines, to keep them out of the sunlight and out of schools, to stunt their bodies and warp their souls in dark, unventilated factories or in mines is the worst crime of humanity.

In China the time has not yet come when it is legally conceded that these things are crimes, and factories, belonging both to foreigners and Chinese, work their laborers, men, women and children, twelve long hours a day, and often more.

How Much For It? What in wages does this long day of labor mean to the laborers? It varies. In a British-owned press packing plant I visited today, where hundreds of women and children work twelve hours a day sitting on stone floors loosening cotton from cotton bales, breathing air that is so thick with cotton dust that the room seems in a perpetual fog, the average wage per day is twenty coppers.

There is one room where there is more skilled labor, men laborers, who work around the packing machine. One man in this room crouches down at regular intervals before one of the great metal arms of a huge wheel, and, straining every muscle, jars the great wheel from a dead stop, and pushes it into place under the machine. Other men take care of other phases of the actual binding of the packages. The men in this room are the plutocrats of the factory. They get 130 coppers a day.

expense sheet; it is not viewed in terms of human lives.

Children Swarm. There were children in this factory, swarms of them, sitting on the floor, sorting out the cotton. Several of them let me take their picture. The picture is reproduced here. These small children are the workers in a British press packing company here. They spend twelve hours a day in rooms filled with cotton dust. They do not have time out for their meals. And they get twenty coppers a day, or less.

When the Nationalist forces came to Hankow last fall, there was a strike at this factory. The workers asked for better conditions and better pay. Very little was gained and the workers had to go back to their jobs. The union says that the strike was poorly organized.

Very Low Pay. It is to this factory that the men come who are seen on the Bund carrying enormous bales of cotton from the river docks. These bales weigh 200 catties. They are dumped in rooms on the ground floor of the building. They must be carried up three flights of stairs. A man gets 13 coppers for carrying this huge bale to the top of the building. The workmen say that it wouldn't be such wretched pay but for the fact that there are more men than bales and they have to wait their turn.

Chinese Mill Worse. I saw three other mills this afternoon. The worst of the four was a Chinese silk mill. The best was a Japanese weaving mill. In all the mills, the day was twelve hours long, and women and children did most of the work.

The silk factory was a horror. Babies huddled in baskets under the machines. Women and girls in long lines in a badly lighted, badly ventilated room, with their hands in steaming water in which the cocoons are soaking. The air thick with moisture and the smell is bad. Everywhere babies, and tiny children, too young to work.

Better Under Nationalists. For the workers in this wretched factory, the coming of the Nationalist Government has meant a little relief. They received a twenty per cent increase in wage, and a day's holiday in each week. The wages now are sixty coppers a day for children and thirty-five cents a day for women. So these women now get about \$10 a month for feeding spindles twelve hours from the water-soaked cocoons. Anyone who lives in Hankow knows what \$10 a month means—the poorest food, clothes little better than rags, a hovel to live in—and for these women the deadly wearing, with babies under the machines all day, lying in nests of rags, and families to take care of and feed in the evening after the day's work is done. The women are thin and pale in this silk factory. They never see the sun.

Same Long Hours. The two other factories we visited were weaving factories, one a Japan-

ese factory, one a Chinese factory. The Japanese factory was a model factory for Hankow. That means that the rooms were light and the ceilings high. Wages are a little better here also,—forty cents a day or \$12 a month. But here, too, most of the workers are women and children and the day is twelve hours. Here we find also the deadly strain in the faces of women and children who all day long tend a whirling machine in a room with hundreds of other machines so that the noise is deafening.

The coming of the Nationalists has meant an increase of wages to these workers—an increase to forty cents a day. But forty cents a day means only \$12 a month. And the day is still twelve long hours. Here, as in all the other factories, one hears about the union that is fighting for better wages, better conditions. The union in this particular factory has succeeded in securing medical care for the workers, and a tiny hospital room.

The Japanese weaving mill is far better than the Chinese mill I visited. The reason given is that the Chinese mill is poorly financed. Rooms here are dark, poorly ventilated. Hours are long, work hard and nerve-wrecking, pay only thirty-five cents a day.

Work at Home Also. Four factories in an afternoon means only the most hasty inspection. There is no time to stop and talk with workmen to find out what is back of these tired faces, no chance to chat a little and find more about the lives that these people return to after twelve hours of labor.

But these are married women who have homes, no matter how poor, that must be cared for at night. These women do not have nurses to take care of their children while they go out to their jobs—and they do have children. They go home to cook rice and a few vegetables for their families and go to bed in the midst of squalor, to get up at five o'clock the next morning, to hurry through early morning duties and to be on hand when the whistle blows and the sun rises at 6.

This is factory life in Hankow. Talking to union leaders later, I was told, yes, these factories were organized; they were doing their best to get all the increases possible, to get shorter hours, regular holidays, decent working conditions. I mentioned to these leaders that to the managers of the factories, this union movement was viewed as a menace, dangerous, threatening, unreasonable. At the mention of the word unreasonable, the union leaders smiled. They were mill workers themselves. All their lives they have been wondering about "reasonableness." They asked me about it. All their lives, they said, they had been looking for some "reason" for their existence. So far, unless to starve that others might be clothed and fed, they had found none. Where, they asked, was the reason in this?

It was a hard question to answer.



We Will NOT Be Silenced

It has required the most heroic self sacrifice to establish our paper. Thousands of workers in the mines, mills, factories, and farms have given their utmost to found The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant fighting organ. For three years it has been maintained by the dollars and dimes which the workers have painstakingly eked out of their meager pittance.

Shall we now allow our paper to be silenced by organized reaction? Shall the dollar patriots triumph? Shall the voice of labor be crushed?

No! A thousand times—no! We have shown marvels of proletarian initiative and courage in the creation of The DAILY WORKER. We will show still more in the defense of our paper against attack.

Forward all! To work! Every comrade! Every party unit! Every red-blooded, fighting worker! Stand by our paper now. Speed your contributions to the defense fund. Let your dollars be your answer to the attack upon The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Inclosed is my contribution of dollars cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every Name Address City State Attach check or money order.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
 WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
 BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Get MacMurray Out of China.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the state department is in possession of a draft of a reply to Eugene Chen's note requesting an investigation of the Nanking incident which not only insults the Cantonese government by calling them liars, declaring that the nationalists cannot be trusted and fixing a time limit for "satisfaction." The note is claimed by congressmen close to the administration to have been drafted by the cheap adventurer and interventionist, MacMurray, who is American minister to China.

The fact that the government turned it down only confirms our conviction that the imperialist policy of this country is in sharp conflict with the policy of Britain. But the refusal of the administration, in order better to serve its own imperialist aims, to approve the MacMurray proposal, does not by any means clarify the situation in China. As long as MacMurray, who has been used as the plant tool in the British game of frightfulness against the nationalist liberation movement, remains in China, there is danger of American participation in other "Nanking incidents" in defense of the policy of Britain. Rumors in Washington are persistent that MacMurray has resigned because his policy has been repudiated. If he has not resigned he should be kicked out.

This clash of imperialist interests in China should be welcomed by all friends of the liberation movement, because the wider the breach becomes between the predatory powers the better chance there is for the early triumph of the nationalist forces.

MacMurray, the apostle of a policy of wholesale murder of the Chinese, is responsible for American participation in the shelling of Nanking and hence he fights against the suggestion of Chen that the whole affair be investigated so that all the world may know the fact regarding his own role in that monstrous unprovoked massacre of defenseless inhabitants of that unfortunate city. This cowardly butcher should be removed from his post, not as a means of breaking off relations with China, but because of the facts at hand that prove MacMurray to be deliberately plotting joint intervention with Britain against the Chinese liberation movement. Whoever succeeds him will also be an imperialist agent, but one who carries out a policy of awaiting developments, rather than plunging madly into joint intervention, the effect of which can aid only British imperialist policy.

Of course, in carrying out its own policy, the United States government hopes that Britain will, in the meantime, break her neck in China, which will enable Wall Street to dominate the situation. It is a long-distance policy that has other potentialities not anticipated by the Coolidge administration.

With the bloody clutches of Britain withdrawn from the throat of China, the Nationalist movement will be able to consolidate itself, so that it can in due time give battle even to the machinations of American imperialism.

We fight against the domination of Britain in China, not because we intend in any manner to aid American imperialism, but in pursuit of a policy that we are convinced will enable China to take advantage of the antagonism between the imperialist powers to drive out all the imperialists—American as well as British.

Manufacturers' Political Platform.

John E. Edgerton, president of the national association of manufacturers, announces that a "platform of American industry" is to be presented by his association to the two old parties to incorporate in their 1928 platforms; the platform is to be "non-partisan, non-religious, non-sectional and non-doctrinarian." He ought to have added "non-union," the manufacturers' euphemism for "scab."

Many of the planks of the platform he will advocate are already incorporated in the programs of the old parties. Whether they are incorporated therein or not is of slight consequence, because, after all, old party platforms are only vote-catching devices; not programs of action. Just why the manufacturers should want their demands incorporated in a platform is puzzling, for the reason that they usually get what they want anyway. The only times they fail to realize their demands is when they conflict with those of a more powerful economic group that dominates a certain administration, as in the case of the Wilson administration serving the House of Morgan to the detriment of certain industrialist groups in the Middle West.

What the manufacturers really want is anti-union and anti-strike legislation and they want the two old parties to declare for it. In that respect they are short-sighted, for such planks would alienate the votes of workers, votes that are needed in election campaigns. Furthermore such planks would make it impossible for the very good friends and faithful servants of capitalism, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the grand chiefs of the railroad Brotherhoods, to "reward their friends" by approving candidates selected by these old parties.

Surely the national association of manufacturers does not want to deprive Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Woll and the other betrayers of labor of their opportunity to serve them in the election campaigns!

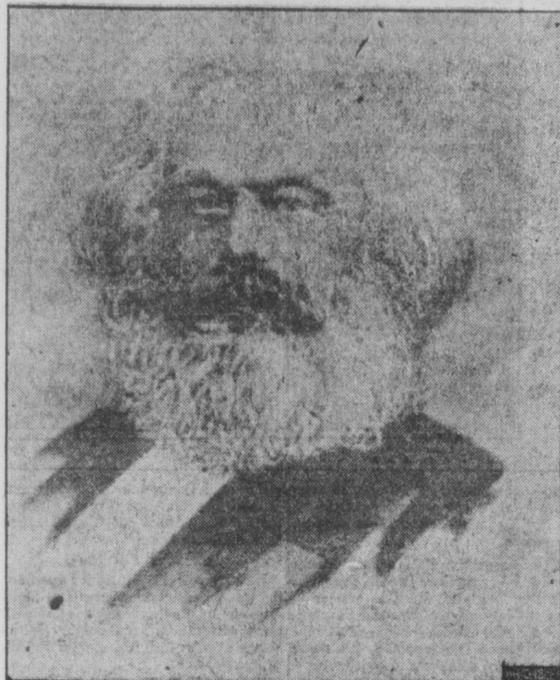
Workers Party Women's Industrial Conference Friday

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—The Second Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, May 6th at 8 p. m., at 126 East 16th Street, New York City. | 2.—All Party industrial organizers. |
| All delegates at first conference plus the following comrades must attend: | 3.—Individual comrades working in shops employing women. |
| 1.—Representatives from shop nuclei in shops employing women. | 4.—Section and sub-section organizers for women's work. |
| | This conference will be of special interest. Report on activities and new tasks will be taken up. |

Read The Daily Worker

The Birthday of Marx

HIS BIRTHDAY



May 5, 1918—March 14, 1883

So vitally connected with the present world situation, with the period of the decline of capitalism and the proletarian revolution, is the name and works of Karl Marx that it seems strange that this man was born one hundred and nine years ago, just after the close of the Napoleonic wars.

When we consider other historical figures of that time they seem to belong to the dim past, while Marx is of today. Others who played their roles upon the stage of history in his time recede farther and farther into the past.

But Marx looms ever larger and his impress upon the world grows deeper and deeper.

Participating in the revolutionary struggles of his day he formulated the theory of historical analysis that enabled him to see beyond those struggles. In the light of the revolutionary periods of 1830, of 1848, he re-examined the history of the past and discovered that the development of civilization can be explained only by analyzing the struggles between various classes; that each class as it appears upon the scene of action develops its own ideology which is a reflex of its economic condition in society. The real test of any historical theory is its ability to explain its own origin and development. Marxism has stood that test. By applying the Marxian theory itself we can explain Marx and his work. There may have been, before the period in which Marx lived, men as capable as he of analyzing social forces, but without the environment in which Marx lived they could not have made the contribution that he made. Only in a period of intense class conflicts, such as the first half of the past century, could the motive force in history become clear. When Marx perceived that the history of his day was a history of class struggles, he proceeded to take inventory of all past history from the days of the tribal matriarchy and discovered the law of history.

But he was not content merely with discovering laws for explaining past history. He proceeded to formulate methods of making history, which impelled him to endeavor to discover in the society in which he lived the class that would next rise to power, the class that must be the carrier of the future development of society. That class, as Marx proved, must be the proletariat—the working-class.

He declared it to be the dismal destiny of the capitalist class to sink into the grave prepared for it by the working-class. He then set about studying the method by which this could be brought about. In every revolution he sought the proletarian thread that ran through it, proving that it was the working-class that always bore the brunt of the fighting even in the capitalist revolutions against feudalism. In the Paris Commune of 1871 Marx saw the proletariat for the first time emerge as a ruling class and he drew therefrom the revolutionary lessons that served, long after his death, to guide the revolutionists in Russia in 1905 and again in 1917 when they had to construct a new revolutionary form of state. The germ of the Soviet form of government was found by Marx in the combined legislative and executive system developed during the short life of the Commune. Marx was the first to perceive, upon the basis of that experience, that the working-class cannot use the old cumbersome state apparatus for revolutionary purposes.

In studying revolutions of his day and the revolutions of the past he also developed the theory of revolutionary uprising by recognizing the fact that insurrection is an art, something that must be studied in all its intricacies. This part of his work was utilized by Lenin and the leaders of the Russian revolution in all the conflicts with the enemy before and after the 1917 revolution. And a special institute exists in Russia for the purpose of gathering every scrap of the writings and correspondence of Karl Marx and his great co-worker, Frederick Engels, as a guide to working-class leaders in their struggles against the master class.

Marx is the only figure of his time who influences society to this day because he worked for the triumph of the working-class and it is the triumph of the working-class in Russia that vindicated the theoretical works of Marx and erected, in the workers and peasants' government in Russia, a monument that testifies to the utter bankruptcy of all the capitalist class economists and historians who have tried on hundreds of occasions to refute the Marxian conclusions.

One-sixth of the entire world is dominated by the class that achieved power by following a leadership trained in the Marxian school and as time goes on millions of other workers are coming to recognize this leadership.

Though dead more than forty years the influence of Marx, the mighty thinker and determined revolutionist, is constantly growing and will continue to grow until the society that he predicted is established in every spot on earth.

A Defense Party.

The Neutral Workers Youth Center of Brownsville, ran a little affair at their headquarters which resulted in a net income of \$80.00. They promise to improve on this sum at their next defense party if they can get a good speaker with whom to attract a larger crowd.

Greetings to the Workers of the World



The following workers "shake the Hand of World Labor" with comradely Greetings on the International Holiday of Revolutionary Labor. We send fraternal greetings and a comradely handclasp.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Akerson, Bror, Little Falls, Minn. | Kiukka, Paul, New York City. |
| Anonymous, Wilmington, Del. | Lapsky, John, New York City. |
| Antonovich, New York City. | Lomoz, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Ahek, New York City. | Lupeika, J., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Belkin, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio. | Mazeika, J. S., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Bimbs, A., New York City. | Mitrovic, A., Chicago, Ill. |
| Budrewitz, New York City. | Miller, P., New York City. |
| Benus, Louis, Long Island City. | Medola, New York City. |
| Bakatch, J., Chicago, Ill. | Mizara, R., New York City. |
| Buckenberger, P. N., New York City | Nevin, Rose, New York City. |
| Bartoff, J., Cleveland, Ohio. | Nadler, New York City. |
| Boehm, Alex N., New York City. | Nelson, C., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Boehm, Alex N., New York City. | Perechodkie, A., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Bozvary, John, Schenectady, N. Y. | Pabalas, J., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Benus, Louis, New York City. | Pianin, Helen, New York City. |
| Briek, S., New York City. | Peterson, E., New York City. |
| Bezhik, J., Chicago, Ill. | Prtenejaca, Luka, Chicago, Ill. |
| Bulatkin, J., New York City. | Padolsky, New York City. |
| Chilepis, New York City. | Persson, Harry, Hicksville, L. I. |
| Coogler, New York City. | Persson, Fritz, Hicksville, L. I. |
| Cherin, Herman, Chicago, Ill. | Rady, Joe, New York City. |
| Duchan, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio. | Ruderman, I., New York City. |
| Derossi, P., New York City. | Robins, Bele, New York City. |
| D'Rossi, Peter, New York City. | Robkov, Jure, Chicago, Ill. |
| Extz, New York City. | Rudich, S., Chicago, Ill. |
| Eiges, Pauline, Detroit, Mich. | Rade, Joe, New York City. |
| Epstein, Sophie, New York City. | Ragozin, R., New York City. |
| Field, Edward K., Detroit, Mich. | Soininen, Jack, Schenectady, N. Y. |
| Gudzin, A., Schenectady, N. Y. | Shapiro, Sam, New York City. |
| Greyer, Sylvia, New York City. | Schlossberg, David, Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Gego, John M., Chicago, Ill. | Sholom, Norman, New York City. |
| Glick, New York City. | Shafberger, M., New York City. |
| Gordon, P., New York City. | Savitzky, New York City. |
| Gordon, M., New York City. | Surba, New York City. |
| Greenberg, J., New York City. | Sewle, New York City. |
| Goldsmith, Sonya, New York City. | Simon, Dr. W., New York City. |
| Gross, S., New York City. | Stone, New York City. |
| Gotthelf, E. B., Cleveland, Ohio. | Seidel, New York City. |
| Hilderbrant, Chas., Schenectady, N.Y. | Sherry, New York City. |
| Heyden, William, New York City. | Soekol, Arthur A., Stamford, Conn. |
| Heinrich, New York City. | Soekol, Samuel, Stamford, Conn. |
| Holland, Anne, Norwalk, Ohio. | Telech, R., Chicago, Ill. |
| Holmberg, J., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Turkin, New York City. |
| Hyrkas, Regina R., New York City. | Tankus, K., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Jensen, Jens, Bridgeport, Conn. | Verhagen, Anth., Schenectady, N. Y. |
| Juraleff, Steve, Detroit, Mich. | Verinn, A., Chicago, Ill. |
| Korn, Rudolf, Schenectady, N. Y. | Weiner, New York City. |
| Kosma, A., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Worontzov, New York City. |
| Kovacevich, G., Chicago, Ill. | Waeckel, Maurice, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Kluchen, John, New York City. | Wright, Willis L., Great Falls, Mont. |
| Koppel, New York City. | Yankelson, B., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Katrovich, New York City. | Zimik, New York City. |
| Kazirovich, New York City. | Zaslavsky, T., New York City. |
| Koenig, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y. | Z., V., Passaic, N. J. |
| Krotofil, Anton, Norwalk, Ohio. | |
| Krotofil, Katharine, Norwalk, Ohio. | |

DRAMA

"In Abraham's Bosom". Awarded Pulitzer Prize

Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom" was awarded the winner of the 1926 Pulitzer prize for "the most original American play." The drama, which deals with Negro life, was produced by the Provincetown Players at their little theatre on MacDugal Street, and later transferred to the larger Garrick Theatre. The author is an instructor in philosophy at the University of North Carolina. He has turned out some forty one-act plays, which have been presented from time to time by Little Theatre groups throughout the country. "In Abraham's Bosom" was the first of his plays to be presented by a professional company. The production is being revived by the Provincetown Playhouse this Sunday night with the original cast.

"The Field God," Paul Green's other play, which is now playing at the Greenwich Village Theatre, will be moved to an uptown theatre Monday night. The playhouse is not decided upon as yet.

"What Anne Brought Home" Larry E. Johnson's comedy now current at Wallack's, will celebrate the 100th performance tomorrow night.

"Triple Crossed," a new mystery play by F. G. Merin opens tonight at the Morocco theatre. Patricia Barrow, Robert Toms, Vera Maxwell and Frank Morton are in the cast.

"Grand Street Follies of 1927" which opens at the Neighborhood Playhouse Tuesday evening, May 17th, is now being rehearsed by Agnes Morgan. Max Ewing who composed much of the music for the Follies of 1925 has written several numbers of the current edition.

Ian Maclaren for several years has been a member of the permanent company of the Neighborhood Playhouse is going to California to play Christmas in the Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ" which is presented this summer in Hollywood.

Earl Carroll Vanities will join hands in donating their service in a special benefit performance tomorrow afternoon for the relief of the Mississippi Valley Flood sufferers.

Early next season Brook Pemberton

Laura Hope Crews



Gives a delightful and charming performance in "Mr. Pim Passes By," Milne's amusing comedy at the Garrick theatre.

Heaslip Lea, titled, "Colonels' Ladies." Heaslip Lea, titled, "Colonels' Ladies." Miss Lea is a writer of short stories. This is her first play.

Proceeds of Russian Picture at Trenton to Go to N.Y. Cloakmakers

TRENTON, May 4.—For the first time in the city of Trenton the people will have the opportunity to see the new life of Russia before them on the screen this Saturday evening May 7, 8 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, corner Clinton and State Sts.

In New York City, "Breaking Chains" made a tremendous success, it appeared several times at the Waldorf Astoria Theatre, corner 50th St. and Broadway, and at the present time this film is being shown throughout the United States.

The proceeds of the shows will go to defend the arrested cloakmakers and furriers under the newly organized Joint Defense Committee of Trenton. So far Trenton has raised about \$900.00 for needle trade workers.

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 GARRICK 35 W. 35 St. Evs. 8:30
 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
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 Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

Earl CARROLL Vanities
 Earl Carroll Thea. 7th Ave. & 50th St.
 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders must be accompanied by cash and filled in turn as received.

CARLO TRESCA TELLS STORY OF PERSECUTION OF ITALIAN WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

ups and burglaries to obtain the money for anarchist propaganda, Ravarino attempted to gain the confidence of the Harlem anarchists and to find out what they knew of the Palmer bomb. They knew nothing about it. But the detective continued to prowl about their printing plant.

In the effort to find out whether they had any type corresponding to that used in the Plain Words leaflet, Ravarino used to give them orders for different kinds of circulars.

Ravarino Exposed.
"At that time I was active in the defense of men arrested in the red raids. I became suspicious of Ravarino and wrote to Italy for information. I found that the friends of Enrico Malatesta and other Italian radicals knew all about him and I subsequently exposed him in *Il Martello* and the *New York Call*.

"I am giving this stool pigeon's story in detail because he is the agent who is responsible for starting this famous case the world has been talking of for seven years.

"Getting no information in Harlem he shifted again, to Brooklyn, where two anarchist printers, Andreas Salcedo and Robert Elia, were publishing '*Il Domani*'.

Salcedo Asks Help.
"One day Salcedo entered my office, saying, 'Carlo, you must help us. Elia has been arrested by the department of justice. They didn't recognize me and I escaped.'

"I had just gotten the evidence on Ravarino. 'That's his work,' I exclaimed.

"I advised Salcedo to employ Harry Weinberger, a radical attorney of New York, on the case, before something tragic happened to Elia. But three days later—when we were just about to formally engage Weinberger—Salcedo came in to say that they had employed an Italian lawyer, named Luigi Donato.

Lawyer An Agent.
"Beware of that fellow," I said. 'I doubt if he is to be trusted.'

"Donato turned out to be another department of justice spy. His offices were on the fourteenth floor of the Park Row building, just below the department's on the fifteenth.

"Not knowing that the man who had engaged him was Salcedo himself, Donato cunningly asked him if he knew where Salcedo could be found.

Salcedo Arrested.
"I am he," said the printer.

"Give me your home address so I can get you when I want you," said Donato.

"That night Salcedo was arrested. **Torture Two Anarchists.**

"For two months Salcedo and Elia were tortured there in the Park Row building.

"They were kept separate at first. Elia did not know what was happening to his friend till one day when he was being taken along the corridor and through an open door he saw eight men with their coats off working on Salcedo.

"This is the story that Elia afterwards told me and Attorney Walter Nelles of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Steafast To Principle.
"The two printers refused to tell what was expected. By threats and blows the agents of Palmer tried to make them confess that they had printed the circular *These Words*, and to implicate other anarchists.

"One day in the office of William Flynn, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Elia met his old comrade. Salcedo's face was badly bruised, with traces of blood.

"Screams came from Salcedo's room from time to time. For awhile the two men were kept in the same room. Salcedo seemed to be on the point of losing his mind. He vomited continually and coughed. He could not sleep at night.

"All this while the stoic pigeon lawyer was assuring Mrs. Salcedo that all would be well and the department agents were telling her that he would soon be out if she would keep her mouth shut.

"I met Vanzetti April 26. He had come to New York from Boston to see what could be done to free his friends, Salcedo and Elia. He came to my office.

"I had become convinced that something terrible was happening, though I had not yet learned the facts. We had gotten an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union interested. 'Vanzetti went back to Boston to raise some money. He sent down \$50.'

Here Tresca paused. Only \$50.

"Fifty dollars is a lot of money for poor workmen to raise in a hurry. But if they had been the South Braintree bandits, with a payroll of \$15,000, do you think they would have had only \$50 for a friend who was perhaps being murdered. It is ridiculous.

"Ravarino," he continued, "knew Vanzetti and his group. The department made speed when they saw an effort was being made to free Salcedo and Elia.

Night of Terror.
"May 2 was the fateful night. Salcedo was taken into another room, by a man who entered in the dark. Elia said that he lay terrified in the bed. He heard someone enter his own room. What was about to happen to him he knew not but at that moment there was a crash.

"Next morning a guard said, 'Your friend is dead.'

"As he was being taken to dinner at noon he saw the newspaper headline 'Salcedo commits suicide.'

"Was it a suicide, do you believe?" I asked Tresca.

"Elia does not think so," Tresca replied. "He believes they pitched him out of the window."

Elia Deported, Dies.
Elia told his story to Tresca on Ellis Island. The department of justice was rushing him out of the country, a deportee. Their failure to charge him officially with the bombing they had been accusing him of told how baseless was the accusation.

He died in Italy a few months later, a broken man. His nerves shattered, he could not sleep, he wrote Tresca.

Arrests On May 5.
Always he seemed to be feeling the blows of the detectives, and hearing their oaths and threats.

The aftermath of the story is well known. Vanzetti and Sacco were arrested on a street car in Brocton, May 5, two days after Salcedo's death, as they were preparing for a mass meeting of protest. On their persons they carried the copy for a handbill for the meeting—as Judge Thayer has himself admitted.

Since then two former department agents have sworn that Palmer had twelve men on the job, co-operating with District Attorney Katzmann in the effort to convict them. And each of the twelve believed the two men were innocent of the South Braintree murder.

CHURCHILL'S NOTE PROTESTS MELLON COLLECTION IDEA

LONDON, May 4.—The British government has sent a new note to the United States, setting forth its position with regard to war debts.

The note was drafted by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and is in reply to recent observations by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on the debt question.

The note will be published here tomorrow.

Mellon Got The Kick.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A communication from the British government, setting forth certain views on the international war debt question that are at variance with those recently expressed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, has been received at the state department, it was learned today.

Baltimore, May 4.—Baltimore had a new mayor today, William F. Broaning, a republican.

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Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1887.)

GENEVA CONFAB TO PATCH PLUTE ECONOMY OPENS

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 4.—The International Economic Conference, whose object is the stabilization of tottering capitalist economy, opened today, with 1,500 delegates, representing forty-six nations present.

Interest at the first session of the party was centered less on the opening address of former Premier Theunis of Belgium, president of the conference, than the arrival of the Russian delegation from Basle. The Soviet Union has steadily refused to participate in Geneva conferences since the Swiss government freed the assassin of Vorovsky, Soviet Union delegate to the Lausanne conference.

Fear European Competition.
That the conflicting interests of European and American industrialists will give rise to a number of heated battles was indicated at the opening session at which American representatives expressed the fear that "European combines would compel Americans to accept fixed monopolistic prices on goods." The truth of the matter is that American industrialists, particularly the steel magnates, fear the competition of the new powerful European cartels.

Another point of conflict will probably be the control that European capitalist countries exercise over the export of raw materials—particularly rubber—from their colonies; while the question of war debts is another that will arouse heated controversy at the party.

Fight Sentence on Roger Baldwin For Illegal Assembly

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—Arguments in the case of Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, John C. Butterworth and others arrested for "unlawful assembly" during the Paterson silk workers strike opened yesterday before the New Jersey Supreme Court, Part 1, at Trenton, Justices Gummere, Black and Lloyd presiding.

The case grew out of a meeting on a public plaza in Paterson October 6, 1924, when Butterworth attempted to read the Bill of Rights from the constitution, guaranteeing freedom of speech and peaceful assemblage before a small group of strike sympathizers. The Paterson police interfered and the meeting broke up in disorder, seven arrests being made.

Baldwin immediately assumed public responsibility for the meeting and he too was arrested. All were subsequently indicted under an old New Jersey act of 1796, now used for the first time in the history of the state.

Given Six Months.
Found guilty, Baldwin was sentenced to six months in jail as the instigator of the meeting. The others were fined \$50 each. Appeal to the higher courts was taken immediately.

Nation-wide interest in the case has been evoked for three reasons. It was the first case of "unlawful assembly" ever to be tried in New Jersey, and one of the very few in the entire history of this country; it involves the whole legal status of the police control of strikers' gatherings; and in this instance the case was tried without a jury, without record of facts, and the decision was rendered without any opinion by the judge on the law or the facts.

Baldwin and his associates are represented in the supreme courts proceedings by Rosenkrans and Rosenkrans, Samuel Untermeyer and Samuel G. Smoleff, J. Vincent Barritt submitted the brief for the state of New Jersey.

Baltimore, May 4.—Baltimore had a new mayor today, William F. Broaning, a republican.

Two More Navy Fliers Killed; Probe Starts

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—A board of inquiry strated today an investigation into the fatal crash of a naval seaplane in which Commander Hardy S. Page and Lieut. R. V. Pollard were killed. Their deaths marked the tenth fatality in two weeks along naval fliers here, and has resulted in talk of a sweeping investigation that will cover more than this one crash.

SIGMAN FORCING SACRIFICE SALE OF STRUCTURES

Would Sell Joint Board Bank Stock Too

That the Sigman clique is ready to destroy the value of the union buildings, belonging to the membership in its efforts to gain control of the union was pointed out by Julius Portnoy, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, in a statement commenting upon the foreclosure proceedings being against the Joint Board and local building by mortgagees.

"The Sigman clique is now attempting to take possession of the Joint Board and local building that were built by the hard earned money of the rank and file," he said. "When the cloak strike began in July, 1926, the Joint Board and the locals borrowed money from the International Union Bank. It gave as collateral the stock of the buildings, which it deposited through Hillquit, with his clerk, Frederick F. Umhey. At the same time Hillquit gave the Joint Board a letter in which he promised that the collateral would be returned at any time it was demanded.

"After the Sigman betrayal of the strike, the International Union Bank threw all its resources at the disposal of the Sigman clique. Sigman attempted to raise a loan of \$85,000 on the Joint Board building, and when we stopped this we found that all of the papers concerning the buildings had been transferred to Umhey's name, in violation of our agreement with Hillquit. Hillquit then sued the Joint Board for \$105,000. He demanded judgment against the Joint Board building proposing, with the help of the courts, to take possession of it for Sigman. So far the courts have not granted him a judgment.

Didn't Meet Payments.
"Although Umhey has transferred the ownership of the building to his name, he has failed to make the mortgage payments when they fell due, thereby forcing the mortgagees to foreclose. The Sigman clique knows that if the buildings are sold in auction, they will lose at least half of their present value. The equity which the International Union Bank has in the buildings will be reduced by half. But Sigman, of course, does not care if the bank suffers so long as he can destroy union property, just as he destroyed union conditions in the shops.

Rob Joint Board of Bank Stock.
"Sigman is now making another effort to crush the Joint Board by his double dealing. They informed us last Saturday that they are preparing to sell 75 shares of stock in the International Union Bank which the Joint Board owns as well as stock which the locals own. The purpose of this maneuver is clear. At present the Joint Board controls the majority of the stock in the International Union Bank, and Sigman seeks to remedy this situation by getting possession of the stock, which is also in the hands of Umhey."

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has begun foreclosure proceedings against Local 2, alleging non-payment of taxes amounting to \$1,501.05. The Bowers Savings Bank, holder of the first mortgage on the Local 9, has begun foreclosure proceedings alleging non-payment of \$500 due on the principal.

Supreme Court Justice Aaron Levy has appointed a receiver for the Joint Board Building upon request of the estate of Sophie Benjamin, holder of the second mortgage. The receiver is Max Horbst.

With thirty-six miles of wooded lands in Atlantic County, New Jersey, reduced to a charred and blackened waste, the forest and brush fires which have raged since Sunday night, were reported completely under control yesterday.

RIGHT WING IN CAP UNION HITS REAL CHINA AID

Resolution But No Action to Help Revolution

Because there are Communist members on the "Hands Off China Committee," the reactionaries in control of the Cloth Cap, Hat and Millinery Workers Union at yesterday's session of its convention, absolutely refused to affiliate with the committee and help fight the imperialist attack on the workers of China.

They passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese liberation movement, but they resolved to join only a "movement that is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor that has for its purpose the freeing of the Chinese people and workers."

One of the delegates, Anna David, demanded action and not "sympathy"; other delegates pointed out that Chinese workers wanted help, and they did not care whether it came from the A. F. of L. or Communists. I. Feigold, who had introduced the resolution proposing affiliation with the "Hands Off China" Committee, spoke at length on the sudden reactionary stand of this union which has always been one of the few progressive units in the American Federation of Labor.

"For years," said Feigold, "the capmakers and milliners always differed with the A. F. of L. in principle. The union was class conscious; the A. F. of L. never was. Now all of a sudden, our union thinks that only what the A. F. of L. endorses is good and right. Why this change? It must be because we have lost our class consciousness."

Protest A. F. of L. Stoth.
A number of the workers pointed out that if they waited for the A. F. of L. to start any movement in behalf of China they would wait forever. (Yet the capmakers chose to wait, rather than affiliate with an existing organization working for China's workers.)

"What did the A. F. of L. ever do for the workers of Nicaragua, for the workers of Mexico, against American imperialism? What did they do for Sacco and Vanzetti until years of agitation had been carried on by the progressive workers?"

As an illustration of the fact that the capmakers and milliners had in the past followed policies of their own, regardless of the stand of the A. F. of L., J. Salzburg pointed out that the union had favored a Labor Party, yet the A. F. of L. has opposed this. Another delegate asked, "Was the A. F. of L. acting in the interest of us workers when it suspended our union for several years during the jurisdictional fight with the United Hatters?"

Leaps From Shelton.
Miss Joannette Heilbrun, 26, a cripple, committed suicide by jumping from the sixteenth floor of the Shelton Hotel yesterday.

MR. PIM PASSES BY
"So full of dramatic repose—
So neatly written—
So frolicsome—
Don't let Mr. Pim pass you by!"

Says a critic of this delightful comedy

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(PIESTA TICKETS WILL BE EXCHANGED.)

WOLL THREATENS EXPULSION AS FURRIERS' PEACE TALK PERSISTS

(Continued from Page One)

"What reason was there for a frame-up? Why, they were all the best of friends. There had been a disagreement during the strike, but that had been straightened out and the International Furriers' Union, the American Federation of Labor and the Joint Board were 'in complete accord,'" so Woll claimed. This state of peace and harmony Woll emphasized over and over again. How could there possibly be any frame-up?

When questioned as to why he had asked witnesses "What do you know about payments to the police?" Woll stated that he had heard rumors of payments to the police and to reporters from the newspapers.

"Name one person who told you these rumors?"

"Well, Mr. Schachtman (president of the International) told me the police were bribed."

Woll said Schachtman also suggested the reporters were bribed, and it was in an effort to clear the reporters that various witnesses were questioned. Schachtman, the instigator of this story of alleged bribery of the police, told members of the committee—so Woll said—that he heard Abraham Goodman, attorney for the union, say he would pay money to the police. When Schachtman testified during these bribe hearings, he absolutely denied that Goodman had made any such statement.

Give Lie To Schachtman.
Schachtman was also accused of making a "misstatement" in testifying that the expulsion of the Joint Board had been based on the report of the A. F. of L. investigating committee. This was Schachtman's contention when he was on the stand. Yesterday, the holy trfo, Woll, McGrady and Frayne, said this was not true.

Hugh Frayne, after several minutes' questioning on this point, refused to answer "yes" or "no," as to whether the report was the basis of the expulsion.

"The Joint Board was expelled according to the constitution of the union," said Frayne. "It would have happened anyway."

McGrady informed the court that the real reason for the expulsion was that the Joint Board owed the International Fur Workers' Union (sic) in back per capita tax; and also because they issued counterfeit dues stamps.

Never Issued Stamps.
This showed McGrady a little better prepared with explanations than the others; but it showed him ignorant of the facts, for the Joint Board never made any stamps at all. When the International refused to supply the regular dues stamps, the Joint Board printed special books marked "Temporary Dues Book"—"To be exchanged for regular book of the International Fur Workers' Union." Apparently it was for this that the Joint Board was expelled.

"Why did you not charge bribery of the police? Why did you not charge misappropriation of funds?" Attorney Frank P. Walsh asked each witness as he was permitted a short period of cross-examination. And each one made various excuses for this, saying "It was not our business to make charges"; "I deemed it unimportant; I did not believe they had bribed the police."

During questioning of Miss Holden, Frayne's stenographer for eighteen years, it was brought out by Walsh that she had not transcribed her notes for several days after each hearing; and that frequently she had not filled in figures for many weeks after the time they were given. She then got the figures from the report of the two socialist auditors. She acknowledged that the figures said to have been given by Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board in his testimony, had been filled in weeks afterward from the auditors' incomplete report.

Both Frayne and Woll declared

HELP WANTED
Volunteers to help with clerical work are needed constantly at the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Sq., Room 714.

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Open Evenings; Mail Orders Filled.

Big News
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 4.—President Coolidge's milk man died today.

Cuban Butcher Is On Way Back to Havana
President Machado of Cuba left Chicago yesterday for Cuba via Cincinnati after a 48-hour visit. He expects to reach Cuba May 7.

Indefinitely Adjourned.
The hearing adjourned "sine die" yesterday morning. It will not be resumed until some time after May 23d.

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had not given to the press the stories of the charges of bribery of the police. They had made every effort to keep this part of the report secret, because they "knew it would be misinterpreted as an attack on the police."

"At the time you made this report, had a single person given you the name of any police official, high or low, who had received money?" asked Frank Walsh.

"No," was the answer of both Frayne and Woll.

Woll tried to contend that the committee never made any charges against the police, but Walsh brought forth a copy of the report and read from it the committee's own words that they "were convinced" money had been paid by the Joint Board to the police during the fur strike.

Not only did Woll deny that he had promised to show members of the Joint Board the minutes of the investigation committee's proceedings, but he declared the Joint Board members had never asked to see them. Yet every member of the Joint Board who testified told how Woll had promised to show them their testimony and then had never kept his promise.

Woll's Lines Statement.
At the close of his testimony, Woll gave a long account of the formation of the investigation committee and how it had operated. He declared its sessions had not been made public, as requested by the Joint Board, because he feared the matters to be discussed would bring discredit on the American Federation of Labor and the Furriers' Union. He claimed that both the International and the Joint Board had been allowed to have their members present and at the close of the hearing "all were satisfied it had been fair and impartial."

Woll declared that John P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council "is in full agreement with our report. He was present when it was made." Yet Ryan testified that he had heard no charges of graft made against the police.

As the hearing closed Frank Walsh said to Woll:

"My clients say you framed this thing up."

"Your clients are lying," replied Woll.

"Well, they say the same thing about you," said Walsh.

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Additional May Day Greetings—Too Late for May Day Edition

Greetings From

DISTRICT ONE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

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GREETINGS

from

STREET NUCLEUS No. 30
Chicago, Ill.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday.

Watch for announcement of outdoor affair to be given by our nucleus soon.

Part of the proceeds for The DAILY WORKER

COMRADES:

The Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 send greetings to the Labor Movement on this 1st day of May.

The first of May, Labor's holiday, first originated in America. In 1886, at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, this day was set aside as Labor Day.

Today the fur workers lay down their tools and rally to the labor movement in its expression of solidarity with the workers all over the world.

Today the fur workers review their victories and with ever more determination rally behind the Joint Board in its struggle to maintain a class conscious labor union.

Today the fur workers are more determined to fight for the freedom of its imprisoned workers.

Furriers, close the ranks! Show your solidarity to the working class!

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION
LOCALS 1, 5, 10 & 15

B. Gold, Manager.

May Day Greetings
Phone Tremont 4267.

L. BROWNDORFF
Chiropractor
1795 Clinton Ave.,
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Greetings from

Dr. B. Goldman
DENTIST
2501 W. Division St.
Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS!

ST. NUCLEUS 6, SEC. 3
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREETINGS

from

The Daily Worker Agency
Philadelphia

Leo P. Lemley Fred Vigman

GREETINGS!

STREET NUCLEUS 14
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hail the Solidarity
of Labor
and
The DAILY WORKER
Sub Section 2A, Unit 4.

Greetings
to
The Daily Worker
from
City Executive
Com.
and
Fractions
Jersey City, N. J.

Greetings from

Hotel and Restaurant Workers

Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers

133 West 51st St., New York.

GREETING

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087

Bronx Comrades of Br. 4, Section 5, W. P. of A.
send Communist greetings to the toilers
of the world on the glorious interna-
tional holiday—the 1st of May.

The imperialistic rulers of the world are waging
war against the revolutionary proletariat. And of late
their infamous crusade has even gained momentum.
But the workers' solidarity girdles the globe. The fact
that on May day the hearts of the workers from
Shanghai to San Francisco and from Oslo to Sydney
beat in unison with resoluteness of struggle is the sur-
est guaranty of the early triumph of the revolutionary
cause of labor.

WITH THE 1ST OF MAY, COMRADES, FELLOW
WORKERS! ON WITH THE STRUGGLE!

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
District 2
Branch 6, Section 7
LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!
LONG LIVE THE WORKERS
(COMMUNIST) PARTY!

The Jewish Fraction
Workers (Communist) Party
sends
May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY
GREETINGS!
SUB SECTION 3C,
UNIT 3 F.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
SUB SECTION E,
F. D. 5.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
A GROUP OF INSIDE IRON WORKERS
7 East 15th Street,
New York City.
A. Rosenfeld Alexander Korn
Geo. E. Powers S. Becker
A. Elkin

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
Street Nucleus 2, Section 2
DETROIT, MICH.

**THE JEWISH WORKERS'
CENTRE OF HARLEM**
Sends Its Greeting
to the American Work-
ers and the Workers of
the Whole World on the
occasion of the May
Day Celebration.
LONG LIVE THE INTERNA-
TIONAL SOLIDARITY OF
THE WORKERS!
LONG LIVE THE FIRST OF
MAY!

MAY DAY GREETINGS
GREEK FRACTION
DISTRICT 6.

GREETINGS
TO THE WORKERS
OF ALL LANDS:
**UNITE AGAINST THE COMMON FOE,
CAPITALISM!**

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER
from
UNIT 3 F, SECTION 3 D

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE
FUR WORKERS' UNION
Local 53, Philadelphia, Pa.

Business and Editorial Staffs
of
The DAILY WORKER.

Greetings from
Street Nucleus 29
CHICAGO, ILL.

May Day Greetings
from
Workers
(Communist) Party
Paterson, N. J.

GREETINGS
NUCLEUS 32,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
District 3

International May Day Greetings!
WORKERS' CLUB
706 45th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREETINGS
from
ROYAL PALACE
16 Manhattan Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

May Day Greetings
from
Vera and William Beck.

Berkshire 1549
Dr. T. D. SARGOOD
SPECIALIST
Catarrh, Nose, Throat, Lungs
Lung Disease
859 42nd St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Ninth Avenue)
CONSULTATION
1 to 2 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.
AND BY APPOINTMENT

NUCLEUS 204
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
sends
MAY DAY
GREETINGS

Because I believe literally in
Free Speech, I wish to greet The
DAILY WORKER and to wish
that it will keep contending for
the things in which it believes.
WM. PICKENS.

Greetings from
S. Feldman, Musician
2361 Valentine Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Philadelphia Local
sends
FRATERNAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
from
1F SUB SECTION 2B

May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER
The National Labor Daily
Branch 2, Section 5.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS

GREETINGS
Section 7,
International Br. 5
Coney Island

Greetings!
Dr. S. Glouberman
1292 Washington Ave.,
New York City.

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE
DISTRICT 3
sends
MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER.

Greetings!
JAMAICA INT'L BRANCH
Workers
(Communist) Party

May Day Greetings
Street Nucleus 5
Chicago, Ill.

RED STAR
SPORT CLUB
29 Graham Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greeting from
**WORKERS (COMMUNIST)
PARTY**
ST. LOUIS, MO.

May Day Greeting!
SHOP NUCLEUS NO. 21
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Choppy Waves Thru Lack of Unity Have Little Power And Do Not Arouse Fear

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

In the English Channel, aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Thursday, April 14 (By Mail from Bremerhaven, Germany).—Unity of action breeds power. This is clearly seen, for instance, in the workings of the waters in the ocean. On the most quiet days, even when the sea seems almost calm, the great ship rolls and some passengers continue seasick and stick to their berths. At other times the huge waves need show but little temper to force the greatest liners to pitch and toss. The big wave has power. It is a little different here in the English Channel. The waves are choppy and lots of them. They send a peculiar shiver thru the ship, but that is all. The ocean liner sweeps straight and sure along its course, not bothered to any great extent by the little waves.

This may be a rather homely way of continuing the discussion of the development of the miners' union in the United States. But I think it is a fairly good illustration of a point that I have been continually trying to stress in these articles.

With the organization of the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, new efforts were made by the miners to develop their "choppy sea" union, with its local and separatist tendencies, into an organization having the power of the heaving ocean. This was not an easy task, as has already been shown. It is a task that has not yet been completed, clearly revealed by the "choppy sea" policies of President John L. Lewis, today, in dealing with the mine owners, permitting disastrous separate district and local agreements instead of developing a unified movement to enforce the national agreement on the coal profiteers.

The failure of the Joint Conference of 1889 to agree and the disastrous results of local strikes in the spring and summer of that year furnished the occasion for calling an interstate convention of miners in December to consider ways and means of dealing with competitive conditions in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The miners were invited to attend irrespective of union affiliation (the National Progressive Union and the National Trades Assembly No. 135, of the Knights of Labor, were still in existence) and to represent these districts.

The convention was asked to formulate a policy regarding reduction in the hours of work, limitation of daily production, general suspension of work at stated periods, the time and methods for the introduction of strikes, and the creation of a defense fund to support strikers.

Because of the over-development of the industry, even at that time, it was recognized that to shorten the working day to eight hours would probably not reduce the aggregate tonnage produced. But it was thought that it would distribute the production in a way to necessitate the operation of the idle mines, increase the number of working days, absorb the surplus labor, and add to the health and comfort of the miners.

It was generally conceded, back there in 1890, that experience had proved that local strikes, and strikes during the spring and summer, were generally ineffective. Local strikes placed a disproportionate burden on the few who fought the battle to maintain the wage scale while the other districts went on producing.

A GENERAL STRIKE WAS THOUGHT TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITIES AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES."

The deliberation over such matters came as the result of the bitter experiences under ruthless competition.

IT WAS AGREED THAT NO ONE OF THE MEASURES CONSIDERED COULD BE MADE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT CONSOLIDATING THE MINERS' UNIONS AND INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.

In developing this new movement, for the consolidation of power, the national organization of the United Mine Workers of America, in 1891, sought to bring about the reestablishment of the Interstate Joint Conference. But the Ohio and the Western Pennsylvania mine owners were the only ones to respond to the miners' invitation.

The miners asked for an increase of 10 cents per ton and an eight-hour day. They argued that the industrial outlook warranted the increase. It was easy to demonstrate from the figures of production that the miners could produce all the coal needed under a shorter working day and more regular employment. They pressed their demand for the eight-hour day as a matter of greater importance than an increase in wages.

As no contracts were in existence which would hamper their efforts to make the eight-hour day universal in the central competitive field, they believed the time was particularly opportune.

Yet the mine owners refused to grant more than the wage rates of the previous year, and expressed surprise that the miners expected to use the joint conference as a means for settling anything but wage rates. They took the initiative in moving that the conference adjourn.

It was decided to call a strike for May 1, 1891, to enforce the demand for the eight hour day and a wage increase.

However, it was discovered that there were still a lot of "choppy waves" in the organization, that militated against united action. A district convention in West Virginia declared itself opposed to a strike, and the Straitsville district of Ohio made an agreement to work at the old rates and hours.

Upon consulting with the presidents of the district unions, the national executive board concluded that it would be unwise to go on with the strike because of the disaffection of certain districts, the number of unorganized miners and the inadequate funds in the national treasury. The strike order was rescinded, and the miners in the various districts continued to work under the rates and the conditions of their last agreements.

There was no doubt considerable dispute as to whether this was the best that could have been done at the time. At least an effort to secure unified action was put forth, altho it remained practically a mere gesture. It was the first general eight-hour movement.

The movement to unify the policies of the various districts during this period of depression was greatly handicapped. Of the 300,000 miners in the industry in 1891 only 32,000 were members of the union, and by 1892 the membership had fallen to 20,000.

What's What in Washington

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES TIGHTER GRIP ON INVESTMENT MARKET OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A striking commentary on the stupendous world-wide financial grasp of Wall Street is afforded in an unheralded monthly statement gotten out by the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce.

According to this report during the last month, April, \$207,000,000 in foreign loans was placed by Wall Street in the United States; a sum that exceeds that of any other month in the whole history of foreign financing in the United States. In April, 1926, foreign loans amounted to \$141,000,000.

Loaned to Everybody.

The loans not only went to governments, national and municipal, but to industry and business. Europe was the heaviest borrower, with Latin-America second.

European borrowing in this market during April took the lead over Latin-America, which held the lead during the past two quarters. Canadian loans during April also exceeded the Latin-American total. The European total of about \$92,000,000 was composed mostly of the large governmental loans of \$30,000,000 each to the city of Milan and to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the \$12,000,000 of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia and the \$2,750,000 of the city of Trondjem, Norway. The balance of the European loans went to various corporate enterprises.

Less to Canada.

For some time past the amount of Canadian borrowing in the American market has been falling off. A survey of the April total, however, indicates that Canadian offerings are still being made in the money market of this country. The total par value of Canadian securities floated here during the month was \$58,000,000; of this total but \$23,000,000 went to governments, and municipalities and about \$35,000,000 to corporations. In all there were 15 Canadian issues, while the total of all other issues for the month was only 19.

Mostly to Governments.

The predominance of government loans over corporate, which characterized foreign financing in the United States in the fourth quarter of 1926 and the first quarter of 1927 continued in April when the value of government issues amounted to about 2 1/2 times that of corporate issues.

It was pointed out in the department's survey of foreign financing in this country during the first quarter of the current year that January, 1927, witnessed the greatest monthly amount of such financing during the period and probably the largest amount ever recorded in this country. The April total, however, surpassed the January takings by about \$31,000,000.

Hoover vs. Kellogg.

Of interest and significance equal to that of these statistics is the attitude of Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover on these loans. Hoover, talking before the third Pan-American commercial conference now being held in Washington, the delegates are business men and financiers from Latin-American countries, declared that private American loans to foreign countries should be permitted only for "reproductive purposes."

Hoover is a highly skilled engineer. Every now and then, when he lays aside for a moment his political mask, he delivers himself of some intelligible reasoning. The engineer in him predominates and he talks efficiency and reason. In his address before the conference in discussing foreign loans he indulged himself in one of these lapses.

Loans to foreign countries, Hoover said, for such purposes as balancing the budget or buying arms operate to lower the standards of living of the

countries so accommodated. He took the position that American loans should be limited to those to be used for developing commerce and industry.

An hour or so later, at his press conference, the matter was put up to Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Hoover's viewpoint was conveyed and Mr. Kellogg was asked what the state department's position was. Of course there was no doubt about how Mr. Kellogg felt. He has approved loans for any purpose, arms, budget juggling, revolution, such as in Nicaragua if it's the state department kind of a revolt, upholding the hand of Italian fascism. But the reporters asked him for his policy, and Mr. Kellogg in his choleric manner explained it to them.

Scolds Hoover.

Mr. Hoover's ideas are not used by the state department, Mr. Kellogg petulantly declared, throwing a little side-light on the reason for the recent public rebuke of Hoover by Coolidge. The state department under Mr. Kellogg is willing to approve loans for arms, budget making, revolution or anything else, as long as the state department views these activities with approval.

Of course, Kellogg did not say this in just that bluntness, but that is what his chatter meant. As a matter of fact he refused to permit the reporters to quote him, advising them that in writing about the subject they should resort to the subterfuge of declaring that "it was learned at the state department."

For Crushing Liberty.

Under this beneficent management, Mr. Kellogg therefore saw no reason why the Guaranty Trust Company and the J. & W. Seligman & Company of Wall Street, New York, should not loan the illegally installed and United States marine-maintained President Diaz of Nicaragua, \$1,000,000 to put down the revolt of the masses against him. President Diaz pledged the credit of Nicaragua for the \$1,000,000 and spent the sum buying machine guns, bullets and rifles in the United States, some from the American government itself.

It might be said in passing that the loan was bitterly attacked by Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Nicaragua.

Money to Mr. Kellogg is money, and if those who want it are satisfactory to Mr. Kellogg, the purpose for which they want to use the money are of no concern to him. He has every confidence that they will use the money to good purpose, such as putting down radicalism or buying the means to crush expected revolts.

Foreman of Jury



George Young, selected foreman of the jury to pass judgment on Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, on trial at Long Island City, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband, Albert Gray.

Fundamentalist Feels Need of More Recruits



J. B. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., insurance man, has presented the William Jewell college, at Liberty, Mo., with a \$100,000 endowment fund. The income from the fund is to be used to help struggling students for the ministry. The endowment provides that the young men and women benefitted by the fund must subscribe to the fundamental Christian doctrines.

Injury to Worker Brings Curse From Lips of the Boss

(From the Note Book of a Carpenter) If brother Jay were better acquainted with the rottenness of our Woodhaven frame building constructions, he would know that some ceilings are framed from 2x3 without boards on the garret to serve as a floor. He would know that he has to watch his step.

As soon as brother Jay stepped up with his tools on the garret to fit the windows, there was a thunder-noise of broken-down ceiling, and fallen-down tools and brother Jay was lying below uttering oh, oh, oh, ah, ah, ah, (through the agony of his pains).

We were all on the spot. A policeman stepped in. Soon an ambulance was on the place and with swollen legs, more dead than alive, brother Jay was taken to the hospital.

We went back to our tools but were too much depressed to do any thing real. At the place of the accident our boss, Mr. Alfred remained walking restlessly and muttering repeatedly—"Ah what a mess, there will be some job now. Ah what a mess, what a mess, God Damn!"

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN. (Continued From Yesterday.)

At the same time it must be remembered that one of Easley's closest associates during the days when the "Bolshevist Menace" was in its heyday, and the Lusk Report was being written, was Mr. Boris Brazol, a former head of the Russian Black Hundred, and reported to be the "brains" of the Russian monarchist movement on this side. Brazol is also a vigorous anti-Semite. Lieutenant Brazol contributed frequently to Mr. Easley's Civic Federation Review, his outstanding article bearing the title "Recognize the Omsk Government" of Admiral Kolchak. He also contributed his knowledge of red movements to the Lusk Committee and inspired Mr. Easley's recurrent attacks of Russiophobia by writing his "Balance Sheet of Sovietism" and "Socialism vs. Civilization," both highly entertaining bits of romance. With Mr. Easley in the back of our minds we cannot help remembering the report in the New York World, December 1924, under the heading "Three Hundred Russians Hail Grand Duchess as Reigning Czarina—Royalties of All Classes Join in Singing Anthems, Kissing Her Hand and Sending Up Cheer—Hotel Plaza Reception-Like Royal Court Leves," and this paragraph: " . . . An all-Russian, all-Royalist audience filled the small salon with eager conversation. Then Boris Brazol, Grand Duke Cyril's representative in America, announced: "The Czarina is ascending in the elevator."

Boris Brazol was only one of a number of dilapidated dukes and broken down counts who fled from Russia into Mr. Easley's drawing room to sip his cocktails and to provide him with juicy tales concerning the "Red Terror," the "Protocols of Zion," and the world-wide Jewish bankers to overthrow all governments! And we are told Mr. Easley believed them all. Just as Matthew Woll, his "Acting President" pretends to believe them all.

Mr. Easley's organization has been particularly vigilant against the upholders of free speech and those who advocated amnesty for political prisoners. Its "Committees on the Limitations of Free Speech" headed by the wealthy and notorious Lusk Report attorney, Archibald E. Stevenson, declared that the political prisoners had not been jailed for opinions but for bald disloyalty; and Easley's Department on the Study of Revolutionary Movements expressed the same opinion. "Free Speech a Nuisance" was the title of a report published by his Industrial Economics Department some years ago.

Like Edward McGrady, Matthew Woll and the others, who are now fighting the left wing workers, Mr. Easley grows particularly vehement when the name of the American Civil Liberties Union is mentioned. In one of his letters to Ivy Lee he refers to Dr. Harry F. Ward, Roger N. Baldwin and others as belonging to this "bunch of free speech fakery," and in an earlier communication, refusing to appear on the same platform with Messrs. Gannet and Villard of the Nation, he speaks of the Union as "that most virulent and notoriously radical organization."

This revulsion against free speech is not to be wondered at in an admitted admirer of Mussolini, and in one who advocates fascist treatment for American liberals and Passaic strikers.

Some Comments.

Mr. Easley continues to rant—now about Passaic, now about Russian recognition, now about church pacifists, now about Communists, and the more he rants, the more he hangs himself with his foolish fears and aversions. We may add a few observations on Easley and his phobias in order to indicate his standing in the community: Says the New Republic: "Mr. Easley is imitating the methods of the cheapest political agitator and the vilest yellow journalism. . . . Considering the origin and objects of his Federation it is a sinister fact that his policy should now be dictated by such a fractious, rancorous, arrogant and unreasoning spirit."

Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor under Taft, after withdrawing from Easley's federation, describes it as one of those "societies that organize in the East, invite sustaining members from these dear United States and then proceed to dictate patriotism to the 'innocents of the interior.'"

Robert D. Kohn, famous New York architect, and former president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, replied to a letter asking why he had severed connection with Easley's group:

"As for my present opinion of the so-called 'patriotic' performance of the N. C. F. during the last two years, I can only say that my opinion is not fit for publication. It would reflect not on their merits or demerits but rather with pity as to their sanity."

A certain United States Senator from Pennsylvania privately ventured the opinion that "The National Civic Federation does not stand very high with anybody who thinks," and referred to it as "a controversial organization with its own private game to play." Morris Hillquit, well known socialist and attorney, wrote some years ago:

"The game played by the N. C. F. is the shrewdest yet devised by the employers of the country. To the organized labor movement the policy of the Civic Federation is the most subtle and insidious poison. It robs it of its independence, virility and militant enthusiasm; it hypnotizes or corrupts its leaders, weakens its ranks, and demoralizes its fights."

Question: Does Mr. Hillquit still have the same opinion of Easley and Woll?

Frank P. Walsh, noted labor attorney, says, "I believe the influence of the organization, if it has any, would be of a most anti-social and baneful character."

Those who resigned from the Civic Federation had their own reasons—President Taft because Easley went after the peace societies too indiscriminately, William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, because of his asinine attacks on the Youth Movement, Mrs. Belmont of the National Woman's Party because of Easley's complex for controversy on the peace problem. Mrs. Belmont even threatened to sue Easley for keeping her name on the letterhead after her withdrawal, while Warren Stone and Timothy Healy left the "wage earner" section of the N. C. F. Executive Committee because Easley insisted on denouncing the British Labor Party.

What Is a Patriot?

A certain society lady of Seattle was recently invited to hear an address on world peace at the home of a fellow club member. This righteous lady drew herself up haughtily and replied, "I am a patriot."

This lady, I suspect, was a member of the Women's Department of the Civic Federation and had probably read one of Ralph's tracts "exposing" the peace organizations. But after all the kindest thing you can say about the Easley brand of Professional patriotism is that, as Captain Howard wrote, "it springs from prejudice and class interest."

It is well for the labor movement to get this point straight and keep it straight. Mr. Easley's motives, interests and prejudices represent those of the owning, ruling and robbing class in American industrial society. Mr. Easley is a 100% owning-class patriot. . . . And Matthew Woll is his "Acting President."

With the Young Worker

THE WAR TOM-TOMS BEAT AGAIN

" . . . the self-subordination, the habit of obedience to the leader . . . and that intangible but nevertheless powerful influence on man's spirit. . . ."—Major General James G. Harbord on the United States Army.

THIS GAME OF WAR



Millions of dollars invested by Morgan and Company, the Chase National City Bank and other great financial monarchs, in Central America and China, are in danger. The masses of workers and peasants in these colonial countries are sick of giving Uncle Shylock his pound of flesh, and now they are showing him the Open Door—flying outdoors.

So Morgan wants soldiers in China, soldiers and more soldiers; nice husky, straight-shooting marines. At home Morgan has whispered the magic word into the ears of the various directors of public opinion, and is waiting for the wave of hysteria to rise. A thousand teachers, preachers, speakers and editors are beating the tom-toms of war, all shrieking at the top of their brass lungs for protection for our property, nationals and virgins.

The official propaganda machine of the War Department is lying itself into convulsions in its frantic efforts to get more and more bullet-stoppers for the protection of Morgan's bonds. To the end of getting young workers into the steel trap of the army machine, they put out alluring prospectuses that would put a Miami real-estate catalogue to shame. They put pictures in their bulletins that would make a kosher Jewish boarding-house keeper,

SPORT

(Issued by the Labor Sports Union)

Another Season!



Walter Johnson, veteran pitcher and one of the greatest of all time, who is almost ready to pitch again after having his foot hurt.

PAINTERS TEAM LEADS IN SANTA BARBARA BASEBALL LEAGUE RACE

Although suffering a defeat at the hands of the Carpenters by the close score of 5 to 4, the Painters team still managed to cling to the lead of the local Union Baseball League, having won 15 and lost 2 games. This defeat is the reversal of an earlier upset which the Painters had administered to the saw and hammer wielders earlier in the season. However in this game, the carpenters threw away their tools and grabbed their gloves and bats with a do or die spirit. They did!

The Santa Barbara League has 11 teams registered, each having played at least 16 games.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS LOCALS ORGANIZE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Chicago Machinists District No. 8 has launched a baseball loop composed of 8 teams, representative of various locals. Play is scheduled to start May 7th, and a complete schedule has been worked out. The locals are very enthusiastic about the League and there is keen competition among the younger members to see who makes the various teams.

In organizing their League the Machinists have added another union baseball loop to the rather long list that already is in existence. The Street Car Workers have a powerful league with more than a score of teams. The Postal Workers have a

schooled in the tricks of fake advertising, eat pig. And the way in which their leaflets play on the economic status of the young worker is nothing short of diabolic in its ingenuity. Cast your eyes over "some of the advantages of being a soldier," as pointed out by a U. S. army leaflet: 1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employees. 2. The factory does not shut down and lay off its employees. 3. He never has to quit work and go "on strike."

4. He doesn't have to worry about "getting a job." 5. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents.

And so on the bait goes, declaring that the soldier doesn't have to "worry about doctors' bills," a charitable "Uncle Sam pays them"; that he will have the opportunity to "see the world"; that he will learn a trade, become strong and become a useful citizen. And, the leaflet goes on, if the young worker wishes to, he may stay in the army and become a commissioned Cossack, for "the service offers exceptional facilities for advancement."

Another propaganda bulletin of the U. S. Army, obtainable along the Bowery or Whitehall Street—where there are many unemployed, young and old—boldly says one:

"What Do You Say, Fellow? Free Home. Eats, Clothes, Movies, Athletics, and Pay Besides—If You Enlist in the Famous -teenth Infantry."

The war-dogs are loose again and they must have their meat. Young workers are being lured to the mouths of cannons by tales of a comfort which they cannot have in civil life, by guarantees of the bare necessities of existence.

Young workers, must we stake our lives for the bare necessities of existence? Must our lives be the forfeit for the pleasures of travel and knowledge?

No! We must struggle! We must join that organization that fights for the economic demands of the youth, that battles against imperialist militarism—we must join the Young Workers League of America.

strong League, also. The Postal Workers, the Laundry Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Printers also sponsor and support baseball leagues. There is talk of staging city series to determine the union championship of Chicago, sometime this fall.

LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE WANTS UNION SPORTS NEWS.



Unionists who wish to boost the sports activity of their teams will find an easy and effective way of doing so by sending in news and writeups to the LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE at 463 North Ave., Chicago.

THE LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE issues a weekly sports news release to labor papers throughout the country. Scores of leading union papers are availing themselves of this service to add a very attractive feature to their columns. With the baseball season in full swing, there are hundreds of union ball teams in action, and the labor movement generally wants to hear about them. Unionists active in sports are urged to send in the news of what's going on.

Special Service



We haven't a newsboy in every block in the country to deliver the paper. Not yet—altho we will have some day! Right now we have a special service. We put the papers on a train and from there a mailman brings them right to your door. Subscribe for the Young Worker. It's only \$1 a year. Send your sub to Young Worker, Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York City.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

